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Sunday Editic

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

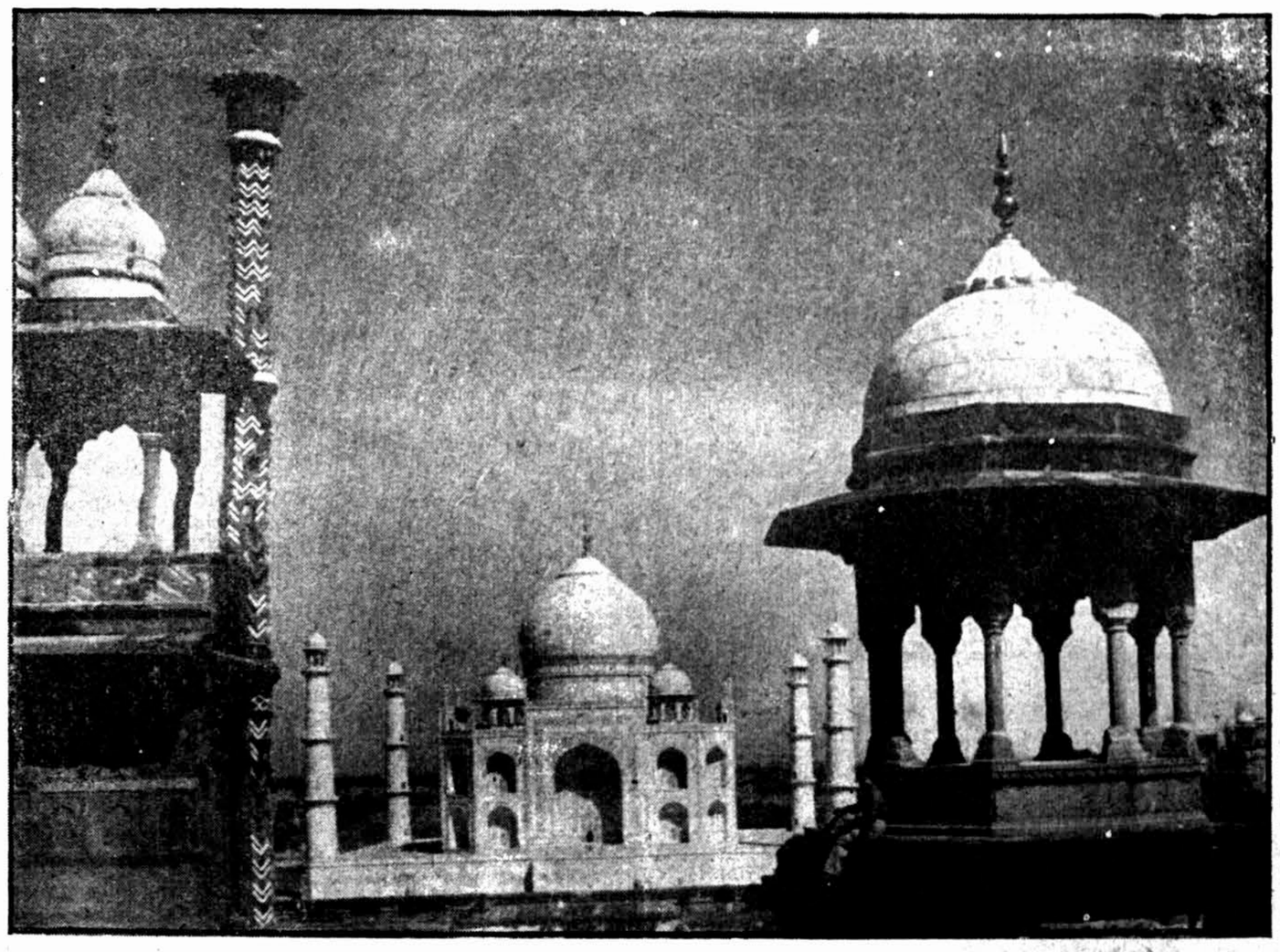
VOL. XXVII NO. 9 BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 26, 1939. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

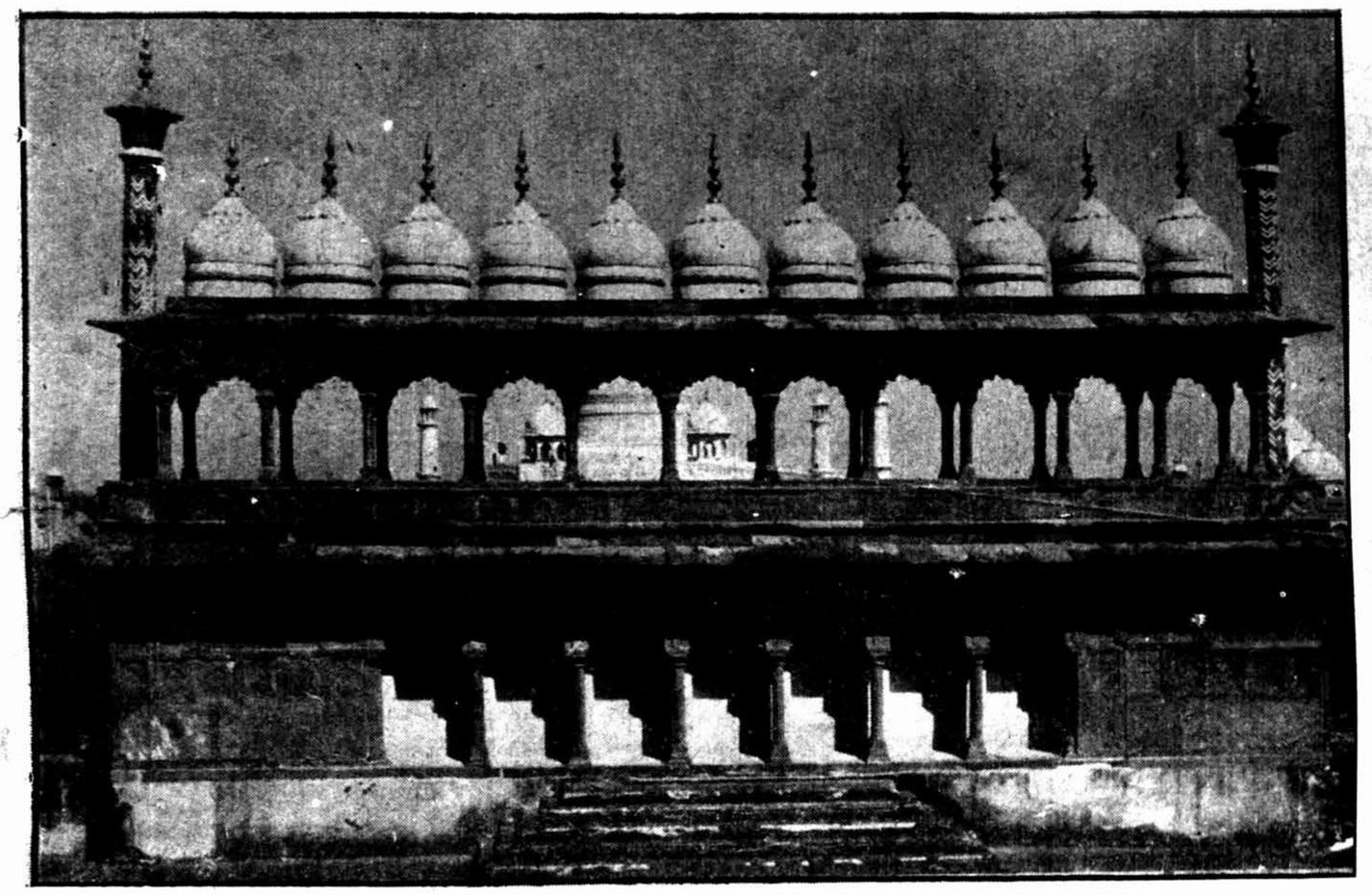
THE VILLAGE ORCHESTRA

— S. L. Karwande

THE TAJ

From Unusual Angles





—From the Top of the Main Entrance

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

"GYPSIES' DANCE" "SWEET CONTENTMENT".

(Dance Interpretations by Girls of Balkan-ji-Bari—the All-India Children's Association).

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on 21 April, 2017

Telephone No. 22037
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Registered No. B. 1065.
Telegrams: "Chronicle."

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 26, 1939.

ANATOLE FRANCE

He Represents the Genius of France and His Name will Take its Stand by the Side of Montaigne and Voltaire

By JALADHI LAL ROY

AUTHORS like Anatole France never date, because theirs are minds fresh as the dawn, full of life and vitality. To appreciate the subtle art of this prodigious author, so brilliant, so witty, and so sublime, needs the brain of a Colossus.

He is not only the best prose writer in the French language, but he is the most versatile of all intellectual 'savants' which France has produced since the glorious days of Voltaire Nowhere in the history of letters, save in the immortal pages of Greece and Rome, the majesty of form attains such noble height as in the beautiful language of France. It is in fact the 'summum bonum' of her literary conception, and those who scrupulously follow this 'vade mecum' are only entitled to be placed in their rightful place in the literary Pantheon of France —the Academy.

The rhythm of Anatole France's prose, the clarity of his diction, the nimbleness of his wit, the acidity of his irony, all point to the same goal—simplicity—classic simplicity of form. The myrtle groves of Virgil, the thunder of Horace, the Empyrean of Lucretius the languor of Aristophanes and the sublime grandeur of Euripides, are nowhere more happily blended than in the magic style of this Epicurean, gay, debonair and Parisian personality of this great Frenchman—Monsieur Anatole France.

Ardent Parisian

Monsieur France was a Parisian by birth. He was born in Paris, on the left bank of the river Seine—that majestic river which flows softly by Notre Dame—a river who in her bare bosom retains memories, happy and bitter, of glory and of defeat, of bloodshed and of liberty—in fact the annals of France. His father was a bibliophile and he kept his bookshop on the Quay Voltaire. His mother was a devout Roman Catholic. She gave to her only child, who was delicate, dreamy, irresponsible and yet precocious, the cheerful, affectionate and refined care he has described with so much sympathy and charm in 'the Book of My Friend' (Pierre Noziere), 'the small Pierre' and 'the Bloom of Life'. Papa Anatole had been in the bodyguard of Charles X and remained a monarchist under the empire. The ideas of little Anatole from the time he was able to think for himself, were unwaveringly republican, but his family connections enabled him to appreciate, with sympathetic insight, other points of view

All his early years were spent in Paris, and that elegant city with her immortal treasures of art, magnificent architecture and natural surroundings exercised such a profound impression upon the great master's mind that he grew up to be a passionate admirer of Paris and through her everything that is French mentally and spiritually. No French author has described with greater fervour and passion, the beauty of Paris—the Seine, the Champs Elyses, the Louvre and the Luxemburg Gardens. In 'La Voie Glorieuse' (the Glorious View) Anatole France rises to an ecstatic height in describing the beauty of the French countryside:

> See, I am red, but I am beautiful; my devout children have embroidered my robe with towers, steeples, crenelated battlements and belfries. I am a good mother: I teach industry and all the arts of peace. I nurse my children in my arms. Then, their task done, they go to sleep, one after another, under the grass which is cropped by the sheep. They pass, but I stay to guard their memory. I am their record.....Look at this fountain, this hospital, this market that the fathers have bequeathed to their children. Work for your children as your ancestors have worked for you. Each of my stones brings you a benefit and teaches you a duty. See my guildhall, my Hotel-Dieu, and venerate the past.

"Be A Writer"

M. Anatole France in his school days formed a passionate attachment towards classical learning. The Greek and Roman poets kept him enthralled for days and he neglected his usual studies. How delightfully he has pained in the Bloom of Life' (la Vie en Fleur) the hours he spent musing over the pages of Virgil and Horace. He was all for simplicity. He hated the romanticism of Hugo and Chateaubriand. His was a standard of simplicity and be found in Ernest Renan the prose he would like to emulate and Alfred de Vigny, the calm and restrained beauty of the ancient Greeks, which he so passionately adored.

Monsieur France, like most artists, did not reveal himself as very clever in his young days. His father did not think that the young Anatole would be able to carve out for himself a good career. Madame France adored her dreamy child and whispered to his ears one day "My child, be a writer". The boy Anatole took his cue from her and dedicated himself whole-heartedly to the art of writing.

But soon Anatole France discovered that it was one thing to dream and another quite a distinct affair to sell such dreams in the market. It soon appeared to him that the life of a writer was not all so easygoing as he thought in his Bohemian days. While he was struggling France devoted himself entirely to writing poems. These poems are not his masterpieces, but they reveal the genius of the man. Though France is known more as a prose writer than as a poet it was in his early poems like 'les Poems Dores' and 'les Noces Corinthiennes' (the Bride of Corinth) one finds the true France of the future —wit, irony, passion and scepticism. All through his remarkable career France remained true to his poetic muse, because he wrote prose through the medium of poetry. His prose is like the sound of a running water gently gliding through a meadow. It is poetry in the guise of prose—a poet in the camouflage of an essayist.

Sylvestre Bonnard

The immortality of Anatole France rests upon his memorable prose works. The earliest creation of his prose work was a modest little monograph on his favourite poet, Alfred De Vigny. It was a scholarly work of great appreciative ability. But his first best-seller was 'the Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard' ('le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard'). This novel crowned by the French Academy put Anatole France on the road to fame. The story is very simple. A love-crossed old professor finds in his declining days that the daughter of his lady-love is the victim of a cruel conspiracy. The old professor rallies to the side of Jeanne, his beloved 'daughter would have been' and rescues her from the vile clutches of an unscrupulous lawyer and an avaricious aunt The book has a happy ending and the old professor has the satisfaction of seeing Jeanne happily married.

The beauty of the novel lies not in the story itself, which is quite ordinary, but in the style of its presentment. The picture of Sylvestre Bonnard as the old professor crossed in love and his tender sentiments for Jeanne, his daughter 'might have been', is very moving. Sylvestre Bonnard is the most interesting and moving character in the whole gallery of Anatole France's portraits. He is entirely free from the sensuality of most of the others and has easily-carried erudition, the gentle irony, the kind-hearted tolerance and the personal charm of his original and creator. In its delicate studies of character, its descriptions of natural scenery and of the streets of Paris and its carefully restrained sentiments the novel is a rare treat to lovers of rare and refined beauty.

It would be extremely difficult in an article like the present one to deal minutely with all the works of Monsieur France. So I shall take up some of his celebrated works and discuss them as concisely as possible.

Psychological Study

In 'Thais' one of Anatole France's immortal classics, he gives us an intense psychological study of the Christian spirit of asceticism. The novel is based upon an ancient legend but France brings fresh life and vitality to the characters of the story. It depicts the eternal struggle between the flesh and the spirit. Superficially 'Thais' holds the balance even between restraint and indulgence, for saint becomes sinner, and sinner becomes saint, but while the temptation and fall of Paphnuce are studied in great detail, 'Thais,' after her conversion, sinks into insignificance.

The excellence of this work lies in its style, which is preserved perfect throughout, and the historical basis of the story gives the author a splendid opportunity to show his vast erudition. But the most redeeming feature of the novel is the first manifestation of the intellectual sensuality of the author which attains such subtle heights in 'At the Sign of the Queen Pedanque' and in 'the Revolt of the Angels'.

The scepticism of France attains its sublime height in 'les Opinions de M. Jerome Coignard'. Coignard is an 18th century Falstaff endowed with the Shakespearean hero's bulk and love of good cheer, wine and women. France shows his contempt for the church by putting his profligate Coignard into a priest's gown. The book is full of amorous adventures of the priest-hero and delightful emanation of little pearls of philosophic wisdom. "Man is a wicked monkey", says Coignard. "a foolish beast, and if you want to make them good and kind, free, moderate, generous, you are speedily brought to a desire to kill them." Coignard is none other than France himself, who in this novel pours out exuberently his contempt for man's inhumanity to man, his silly pride, fanatical intolerance and hypocritical ignorance.

Picture Of Society

In 'le Lys Rouge' (the Red Lily) France shows a moving study of human jealousy—"that green-eyed monster" which destroys mind, body and soul with unspeakable cruelty and violence. It is a detailed study of the fashionable society of Paris, after the manner of Paul Bourget. There is much clever talk in the novel. Anatole France puts his pet heresies into the mouth, not merely of his avowed spokesman, Paul Vence, but of Therese, of her first lover, Le Menil, and of the socialist poet, Chouette, whose eccentric personality reproduces some of the vagaries of Verlaine.

But the most amazing feature of the novel is its cold, intellectual sensuality. It is lacking in flesh and blood. In the first scene the heroine utters passages of intellectual symmetry such as this.....

> I feared to grow old, for your sake, as well as my own, that the beauty of our love might not come to an end. It would have been better not to have been born. Had I presentiment of it when a little girl under the lime trees of Joinville, near the couronne, before the nymphs of marble I wished to die!

As a picture of the basic life of the Parisian society the novel

(Continued On Page 51)

THE BOMBAY DUCK

"Its Mission Is To Lay Down Its Corpse, Full Of Flavour, On The Side Of The Curry-Dish"

(By Dr. S. T. D. MOSES)

When is a fish a bird? When is a duck not a duck? You need not necessarily be a fish-eater to answer these riddles; enough if you had visited the beach near any fishing village in or around Bombay and you will readily say, 'when it is Bombay Duck'.

'Bombay duck' is the trade name of dried Bombils, a name which if it does not make the reader dream of the familiar fish-curry, is sure to recall the more familiar smell; as was said of the mural decorations in the Bombay Prince of Wales Museum, illustrating scenes from the life of the fishing community, one could almost smell the Bombay Duck but fortunately could not!

Great Delicacy

In a poem, 'The Fisherwoman,' are the following expressive lines about her wares:—

"And what fish! She does not carry
Anything that is ordinary
Her Bombils are as light as air
Her Promfrets are beyond compare
Her luscious lobsters, creamy cods
Are food for connoisseurs-and Gods."

The Bombil, given the pride of place above, deserves it being, far and away, the most important fish in Western India. It is the principal animal food of the poorer classes. Not that the richer classes neglect it, for its fame as an appetiser is more than local. Fresh or salted, the fish is on high esteem as food. If the fresh Bombil is reckoned a delicacy when fried in ghee, the unsalted and dried stuff is much more so, being extensively employed as a relish with curries. Vegetable curries, e.g., the favourite one of 'Brinjal-cum-Potatoes, can be wonderfully improved with a bit of Bombay Duck for flavour. But Bombay Duck, by itself, should be fried crisp in butter after sprinkling it with cayenne pepper. Rice should be served separately and then the curry should be accompanied by dishes of chutney, pappadams, tomato with chilles, grated cocoanut, plantains and Bombay Duck.

Though the association of Britain with India is centuries old, a connoisseur regrets that the British as a nation are very imperfect curry-eaters. "Many know enough not to put knife and fork into the curry, but even those who recognise that water is the only possible drink with it and can with the knowledge of long experience crush a pappadam or reduce a Bombay Duck to powder are apt at times to falter when faced by the dozen or so of little dishes which the true lover of curry regards as essential."

Drying Process

The Bombils are dried 'au naturel'. No salt is used, the fish being hung out to desiccate in the sun along the beach or even in front of houses in the fishing villages. They are hung in pairs astride the drying line-parallel ropes or bamboos stretched between bamboo upright—the jaw of one hitched on to those of a brother, the innumerable teeth, long and curved acting as retaining barbs. The meerly sun dried product, as is prepared here to-day, can be improved, with some care; addition of a little salt, as the Telugus do, is a tip worth while.

There have been cases of fever after the use of dried Bombils. Some doctors think these are instances of food allergy and tell us that custard apples, mangoes and Papaiyas have produced similar effects. In South India a simple 'home' remedy for fever is a dose of 'pepper water made of dried Bombil (Vangaravasi) and this decoction, with its not unpleasant taste, is sure to reduce the temperature.

The Bombil, Bumla, Bomli, or Bomelo, as it is variously called in this coast, is known to science as Harpodon Nehereus. Its popular English name 'Dog-herring' The Telugu name is 'Kuka-savada-Dog-ribbon fish' is due to its form and the habit of chasing small fish as prey. The fish is ugly-looking, with a hideous mouth and a longer lower jaw, with more hideous teeth all recurved and of varying sizes. The tail is three lobed and the lateral line is slightly keeled right through.

Common In Bombay

With a geographical distribution from Zanzibar to China, the fish is extremely common on the Bombay coast from Kathiawar and above but decreases in numbers down the Malabar coast. During the session the Bombay shoals not only cover vast areas but consist of individuals, incredibly huge, in numbers. The fish is rather rare at Madras but up the Coromandel coast the numbers increase till in Bengal and Burma they are abundant even in the rivers and estuaries.

The fish is not known to occur at any great depth but possesses curious adaptations to a bathybial existence. Very few amongst us, who help ourselves to the tasty little dry fish at the side of our curry, know that the living fish is luminous. When newly caught the fish, with its sides transparent like gelatine, emits from all parts of its body a bright phosphorescent light. Though found all the year round off the Bombay coast, the mass movements are fitful. During the monsoon they are extraordinarily abundant-also in the Telugu area hence the name "Varamatta" or Rain fish—but at other times rather scarce.

Thanks to the Research workers at the Bombay Royal College of Science, not only has the fish been studied in the Laboratory but the factors controlling their migrations in the sea have been ascertained, particularly the reasons why he prefers Bombay shores at certain seasons. The layman, however, may be excused for cherishing the sentimental idea that the little fish realises his importance to gastronomy in the section of 'Curries'. Its mission in life is obviously to get hung up and dried, to penetrate the atmosphere of Bombay with its characteristic smell and then to lay down its corpse, full of flavour, on the side of the curry dish!

Western Method

As with many other fish, the Bombil has innumerable glands on its outer skin and so it coated with plenty of mucus. This has secured for it another popular name 'Butter fish'. When the fish is put on the gridiron, the oily fat with which it is filled melts so as to leave nothing but the bones. The fish is very delicate and so belongs to a type which cannot be trawled. During the experiments of 'William Carrick' these fish were damaged by the trawl nets and the catches were useless. Drift nets are, therefore, preferable to trawls and steam-driefters to trawlers for Bombil fishing.

The nets locally in use for Bombils are the bagnets, fixed to stakes or free. These nets are non-selective and so capture all sizes and all stages of growth. Another tragedy is that all fish at the bottom of the bag get crushed into a huge unsaleable lump. This wasteful method of fishing should be stopped in the interest of the industry. Legislation should define the mesh of the nets to be used and provide for punishment to offenders. But as fish do not recognise man made boundaries, whether of provinces or states or even countries, legislation to be effective should be uniformly and widely undertaken both in British India and the States.

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Blood Test Compulsory

Bill Before House Of Lords

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Feb. 10.

The House of Lords last night passed the Second Reading of a Bill which, in certain circumstances, will make blood tests compulsory in cases of illegitimacy.

It was Lord Merthyr's Bill, and his main argument was that while the blood test would not show that a man was the father of an illegitimate child, it would, in a certain number of cases, show that he was not.

He suggested that with blood tests one out of every three accused men might have been exonerated. So he wanted science to be allowed to come to the aid of the law.

Lord Dawson of Penn spoke of the man of position and wealth put up as "a stalking horse."

He admitted that the blood test could only be proved in 30 per cent of non-paternity cases, but asked what injustice was there in that. He added that the Bill had the support of the scientific world.

Lord Raglan told of what he called "a fictitious case" in Cardiff.

"The man asked that the baby might be produced in court," he said. "It was, and it was a Negro baby. He was lucky. Had the baby been a few shades lighter he would have had to pay."

Lord Raglan said elderly magistrates were sentimental where young women were concerned. As for women magistrates, he made the daring declaration that "most of them regard any suggestion that a woman has done anything wrong sexually as a direct attack upon their own virtue."

Lord Atkin, a famous judge, welcomed a development which ment that even in a small proportion of cases facts could be conclusively proved.

It would be "an immense addition to the equipment of justice" he said, and he could not think of such a thing being rejected.

LEXICOGRAPHER THANKS WIFE FOR HER SILENCE

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Feb. 10.

"To my wife's silence."

"That", said Mr. J. E. Mansion yesterday, "should be the dedication of the French and English dictionary, which I have recently completed after a labour of 20 years.

"From 7-30 to 11-30 every night, she has not been able to speak to me. And if she had, I wouldn't have heard her.

"Believe me, I haven't been to the theatre more than six times in 20 years. and never to the cinema, though I'm a great lover of the drama. But in the last three months, since the book has been finished, I've broken out and spent three or four nights a week in one or the other."

5,000,000 WORDS

Mr. Mansion, 68-year-old director of Harrap's, the publishers, held up massive quarto volume, with 1,500 pages containing 5,000,000 words.

"If you start to edit a dictionary you will find there is no time for anything else," he said.

"We started 20 years ago. We expected to produce the finished article in five years. We were so green.

"In 15 years we had got the French-English part out. It took another five years to complete the English-French part.

COST £60,000

"Sometimes long correspondence was necessary with French experts.

"We filled up 300,000 cards, each referring to some interpretation of a word or phrase.

"When I say we, I include my six or seven assistants.

"Their salaries have accounted for most of the £60,000 that the dictionary has cost.

"You can call it my life work if you wish. But I don't feel my life's work is done.

"I've got to keep the dictionary up to date. Phrases are translated into current idiom, not into out-of-date and archaic phraseology.

"But you can be sure my wife and I are getting out to enjoy ourselves, now."

A "Loyal Enemy" Of Britain

Romantic Career Of Marmaduke Pickthall

"Unmystical, Unquestioning Ascetic" Englishman who Occupied the Editorial Chair of "The Bombay Chronicle"

The reviewer continues:—

"When the T. E. Lawrence letters were published there arose a general tendency to lay the Lawrence legend, and to translate him from the high romantic peak, where popular imagination had placed him, into terms of ordinary men. Marmaduke Pickthall, a convert to Muslim faith, was one of the few men who could have met Lawrence on an entirely equal basis, yet he shrunk from any meeting, and, despite an ungrudged admiration, preserved an instinctive dislike for Lawrence's method", writes Mr. Raymond Alderson, reviewing in "John O'London's Weekly."

This whole difference between the two men is summed up in a sentence from Pickthall's review of the "Seven Pillars". "Where is the Arab Empire he imagined? The dream has vanished and it broke his heart. But it was bound to vanish. It was untrue to life, made of personal ideas and not noted intentions." Pickthall was a man who noted intentions, personal ideas became to him like morsels of food passing the lips of monotheist Arabs. he felt that they might become a pleasure from which he must dissociate his soul. He was an unmystical, unquestioning ascetic.

To a great many people Pickthall's name will be completely new, yet together with Lawrence he had probably one of the largest personal followings of any European in the East. He first went out when he was nineteen, staying in Jaffa and Jerusalem, where he was profoundly disgusted with the bickerings of the European communities, and scandalised them by dressing as an Arab, and spending his time with Arabs, thus fulfilling E. N. Forster's canon that it is only in youth or through the memories of youth that the lines of the Oriental landscape can be seen. He had a remarkable aptitude for languages, and learnt Arabic on this visit so well that he was never recognised as a European. He travelled greatly until he was thirty, staying for a while in Cairo, with Lady Valda Machell whose husband was adviser to the Prime Minister, and acted as a barometer of the state of native feeling, passing through the bazaars dressed as a sweetmeat seller. In the intervals he was in England, writing novels, and after several unsuccessful attempts at books with English settings, he wrote "Said the Fisherman", which was an instantaneous success, and became the first of many others so acute in their portrayal of everyday life of the Oriental standpoint, that they are still the classics to the Eastern keystone, and, hardest test of all, have become set books for the Egyptian Civil Service.

CONTACT WITH TURKS

The travels went still farther eastward until Pickthall reached Constantinople, where he was at once impressed by the character of Turks, so unlike the popular conception of it. He was already acquainted with their potential administrative ability and their popularity with Muslims from experience in Egypt, and in Constantinople he developed a great feeling for the Turks, which became a "leit motiv" for the rest of his life. He ranged himself at once alongside the Young Turks, and was furious at our betrayal of them to Russia and her Balkan satellites; at the outbreak of war he continued this policy, and perpetually battered at the Foreign Office, where he had several friends, in a vain endeavour to stop Turkey coming in on the side of the Central Powers, and to prevent the setting up of a new spiritual head for Muslims at Mecca to replace the Kalif, and thus promote the Arab Nationalist movement.

IMAM OF ISLAM

It was in 1914, when he was 39, that Pickthall embraced Islam, and was appointed Imam to a London mosque. He was still training when the war ended, and in 1920 he was offered the editorship of a Bombay Nationalist daily. He accepted; the circulation was trebled. He co-operated closely with Gandhi, and became one of the leading members of the Nationalist movement, addressing meetings of up to 30,000 Indians, and working desperately to secure the release of unjustly convicted Nationalists. In Bombay both he and his wife suffered from the complete ostracism of the Anglo-Indian faction, with the exception of Lord Lloyd, the Governor, and the English director of the art institute. Just when Pickthall was leaving for England the paper was sued for damages in an almost fictitious case, and was fined £15,000. He came back to India for the judgment, expecting imprisonment, and stayed to raise the fine. While he was still there, the Nizam of Hyderabad, who is incidentally the richest man in the world, offered Pickthall the headmastership of the largest school in his State; while he was there a long-envisaged project was achieved, the publication of a translation of the Koran, for which the Nizam gave him two years' leave, while he settled details with the pundits of Alexandria. He returned to be appointed Comptroller to the Nizam's brother; he died in 1936, a year after he had left India, sixty-one years old.

The author of this book knew Marmaduke Pickthall very intimately, possibly too well, for she has found it difficult to sift her material with discernment: it is all valuable. She has a dangerous, and justifiable, enthusiasm for her subject, which has led her to take some measures, such as a very arbitrary whitewashing of the Turks, which would hardly find favour with her hero. But Pickthall's reticence, his unending activities, and his deep insight into the Mohammedan outlook, are all sympathetically divulged, though it is the reader who makes most of the discoveries, and that despite the fact that the author has been very conscientious with settings and backgrounds. The book is rambling; it could be condensed to two-thirds of its 400 pages, but one may welcome it as likely to lead to a better understanding of Marmaduke Pickthall, and to increase the popularity of his novels.

Dorothy Round's Come-Back

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mrs. Douglas Little—formerly Miss Dorothy Round, Wimbledon women's champion in 1934 and 1937—is returning to tournament tennis this season.

But, although her form may warrant it, she will not take part in either the Wightman Cup or the Wimbledon championships.

Her blue-eyed, seven-months-old son is now her first consideration. Tennis takes second place.

Mrs. Little told the News Chronicle at her home at Dudley of a secret try-out which she had just had in London with W. T. Tilden.

"I need many more hard games like that before I can hope to do my reputation justice again," she said.

"Such practice is difficult to get near Dudley, and as I owe it to my son not to leave him until he is a little older I must be content for the present to enter only one or two tournaments.

"But Wimbledon and the Wightman Cup are out of the question.

Dorothy Round

To reach that standard again I should have to play in all the tournaments, which would entail leaving my son for weeks on end."

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Are We Sentimental?

While a Great Deal can be Achieved by Sentiment, it can also, like most things be Overdone

By MARILU

Most people use the word "Sentimental" in a contemptuous manner, for the person who is termed as such, is thought quite silly and "soft" and "slimy." And yet, at heart, the majority of them are sentimental, though they try their level best to cover it up with an armour of sound, practical common sense and cynicism.

I wonder why there is this trait of hypocrisy in the modern generation. Perhaps, because the fear of ridicule is strong within us, and we are not brave enough to oust public opinion. If one is sentimental, why not own it? It is not a quality to be ashamed of, for without sentiment, there would be no art.

Our loveliest poems and divinest music were born of sentiment. There is emotion in them all, inspired by the many subjects that rouse the feelings and lift them above the common rut of things. Inspite of the rush of modern life, with its ceaseless activity in work and pleasure, there are moments of relaxation—moments in which there is a desire for something that cannot be defined, and that desire can only be satisfied when the sentimental streak can find expression. Having been suppressed so long, it only waits for the world to turn its back, and then seeks for an outlet. To some it takes the form of music, to others of poetry and books, or painting, and to a few, of writing.

The age we live in, kills sentiment. The earlier centuries were enveloped in it. Let's take a peep into the by-gone years. I see soft lights, and gentle speech, and sentiment looks out from the eyes of lovely ladies. There is a liquid strain of music and sounds that soothe. There are letters too—tied with blue ribbon and perfumed with lavender. Little trinket's treasured through the years, a lace handkerchief or a crumpled flower. It was easy to fall in love then, and its not easy now. Perhaps, we haven't any romance in our age to awaken sentiment. It vanished with the rustle of the crinoline, leaving a sordid, practical age to follow on, and taking away much of the sweetness of existence. Our grand-mothers watched it go with something of regret, and what of us? Does a vague sense of loss linger with us? May be, when the young man sees his girl strutting in slacks with a masculine swagger, or when brief type-written words of slang take the place of carefully penned epistles sealed with loving care. Let's blame it all on the war which so completely turned our world topsy-turvy.

Over Doing It

Sentiment, like most things, can be over-done. Nothing annoys me more than an over-sentimental, "slushy" person. It has been the misfortune of most of us to meet at least one of that kind. The kind that has a ready supply of tears, and always informs you that she "just couldn't help crying" when her doggy had a pain or whenever she thought of the picture "Marie Antoinette," the male version is as revolting. He looks at you with goofy eyes, and tells you in a plaintive tone how his dear Mama always gave him strawberry jam for break-fast and what a heartless world this is! Give me your hard-boiled cynicism any day, to this!

A great deal can be achieved by sentiment, and clever people can accomplish marvels by playing upon the sentiments, once they are awakened. The human mind is susceptible and receptive, and easily influenced by a forceful personality. We have seen it in the days of Julius Caesar, when Mark Antony swayed a hostile mob by a few simple words which touched that inner chord of sentiment. In more recent history we have the dynamic personality of Hitler. It was his emotional appeal to a troubled Germany that has won for him the homage of a nation.

War originates from sentiment. To die for king and country has an emotional ring in it without this creed there would have been no heroes, for all heroism is based on sentiment. Through it, man has done the most daring deeds of bravery, given many a sacrifice, and reached up to the pinnacle of goodness. In our generation, and in all generations to come, the sentiment of defending the motherland to the bitter end, persists, and will adhere to the end. The unknown heroes in Spian, Abyssinia, China and Japan, the cockpits of recent conflict, have marched to their deaths through sentiment. Shall we yet have to witness the tramp of marching feet going to their doom through this same emotion? If so sentiment is an evil thing, indeed.

There is also another aspect of sentiment that is harmful. That false sentiment which creates misery for both parties. I know of a girl who lost her husband just two years after marriage, and though time had healed the wound, she persisted in living a lonely life, surrounded by the relics of her husband. Then came along another man and they fell in love, but this girl would not marry him, though they were both young and had all life before them. She was adamant to all his entreaties, and said that though she loved him she could not marry him, because it would be a sacrilege to the memory of her dead husband. And so far a mere sentimental reason, she messed up two lives, that could otherwise have been ideally happy

Men More Sentimental Than Women

I think men are more sentimental than women, though they show less and are most sensitive lest anyone should trample on the sentiments. And if, all unwittingly you should, then the next time you meet, you wonder whether you've offended in any way to merit that stiff bow and frigid greeting.

It hurts very much to have one's sentiments ridiculed. In schools and colleges it is particularly rife, so there is little doubt why there is so much reticence. No one likes to wear his heart flagrantly on his sleeve, and so, in keeping it well wrapped away, we get this hypocrisy towards sentiment.

And yet, if we ourselves were sentimental, it would prevent us from ridiculing others who, were, and give us a deeper understanding of the people we meet every day. No one is human without even a little sentiment, and perhaps those who say "oh bosh! I'm not one of the slushy sentimental type,", have more of the emotional in their make up, than the one who weeps profusely over trivialities.

Most of us enjoy a sentimental picture no matter how hard we deny it. I met a young man who had been to see "Four Daughters", a highly emotional film. When I asked him how he liked it, he said "it was much too sentimental," and then, in an undertone, as though he were confessing a sin—"but I liked it very much!"

It is not a very sympathetic world that we live in and though I am convinced we are all sentimental, we condemn sentiment mercilessly. It will be only when a verse of that charming fatalist of ancient days comes true, that we can all be frankly sentimental:

'Ah love; could thou and I with fate conspire,
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
Would not we shatter it to bits—and then
Remould it nearer to the Heart's desire.

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100 YEARS OF KINDERGARTEN

It was at the Thuringian health resort Bad Blankenburg that the educational pioneer in modern ideas of children's education, Friedrich Frobel, founded the first kindergarten in the world in the year 1840. Preparations are now going ahead to make the centenary celebrations next year a worthy commemoration. Invitations to attend these celebrations have been sent to nearly every country in the world. The arrangements are in the charge of the National Socialist Teachers Association, which was recently acquired Frobel House and its kindergarten. The centenary commemoration is scheduled for June 1940.

THEATRE TRAIN GOES ON TOUR

The theatrical company of the German Labour Front has just set out from Berlin on an eleven month tour of villages and working communities in various regions of the Reich which otherwise would have little opportunity of seeing drama performed. They travel in their own railway coach which also conveys their costumes, scenery and miniature portable stage. With this equipment they can adapt local premises for the performances of plays in the workmen's leisure hours. There are twentyone players in the company.

SHANGHAI

It is Nobody's Home-- People Just Live There

By INDIRA DEVI (E. Peterson)

Shanghai . . . So very different from Bombay . . . It looks to me like a yellow-faced, slant eyed Babylon with plenty of night clubs, gambling houses, opium dens, gangsters and slave-dealers, It is cruel, kind, criminal, childish —a queer cocktail.

On a grey cold afternoon, "Conte Biancamano" slowly entered the yellow waters of the Wang-poo river. On both sides death and destruction as far as the eye could see, nature and man combined in this grim game: leafless trees, naked fields, destroyed houses, empty buildings. Not a human being, not an animal to be seen; only on the water here and there small jonkas with dark sails and an unproportionally big Japanese flag.

The Hongkew wharf presented the same depressing picture and even the gay march played from the ship could not break the grey heaviness: one just had the feeling that something was wrong here. What a contrast between the arrivals to Colombo, Singapore, Manilla and Hongkong! Nobody was allowed on board except the officials, the travelling burden agents, and members of the Jewish relief committee, who came to receive a new batch of refugees. The customs here are said to be one of the first unpleasant experiences to get through-luckily I had some special papers and was spared all these troubles, but my luggage was delivered only after 48 hours, which I spent mercilessly shivering in Shanghai's cold. I wished I were back under the warm sun of India!

Revealing Contrasts

When I got into the car I learned that the man at the wheel was a "borrowed" Russian driver-our's could not come along because he was a sort of a pr. Chinese, who did not want to apply for a pass to the Japanese authorities and hence couldn't enter that part of the town, which was occupied by them Shanghai consists of an international settlement, French concession and a Chinese town. The latter is controlled by British troops and no one gets a permit to enter it except the Chinese, living there; a big area of the International Settlement is taken by the Japanese and although this occupation is not recognized de jure, 'de facto' it is in Japanese hands. No Chinese is allowed in or out without a special pass; this rule does not apply to Europeans

We drove through silent empty street, some of them were even barricaded by barbed wire. Only now and then a car or a pedestrian, only now and then an open shop or a bar—no life otherwise: everything was closed and the houses looked deserted. Many of them were badly damaged by air raids, many without glasses in the windows gaping into the sky, like a row of toothless mouths. An unpleasant sight. At last we crossed the border bridge, half of which was occupied by the Japanese, while the other half was guarded by Scotch tommies in long trousers, the weather being too cold for their short skirts.

Every Chinese crossing the bridge has to take off his cap, make a low bow to the Japanese sentry and show his pass. At this sight I could easily understand the feelings by which our driver was guided; no one would like to go through such kind of humiliation

The contrast between the "Japanese" and the "International" towns is indescribable-cemetery and carnival. The gaily decorated streets suggest a continuous festival—it is mainly due to the little lanterns and colourful banners, with picturesque Chinese inscriptions hanging down in front of every shop. Enormous crowd of pedestrians, rickshaws, cas and buses. There are no taxi stands: you can only call a taxi by phoning to a garage.

But the stone houses are ugly and huge—especially the bank buildings, which look almost like American sky-scrapers. There is only a handful of private villas built in the picturesque old Chinese style with red lacquered wooden ornaments and gold dragons

Pidgin English

The busy streets are filled with pedestrians, rickshaws, buses and cars. Chinese and Sikh policemen are regulating the traffic. I couldn't stand the temptation of addressing one of them in Hindustani while our car had to stop at a crossing. He replied in a mixture of Hindustani, Chinese and Pidgin English; so did the watchman at the hotel-almost all of them are Sikhs too. does not matter.

"Maskee" Khana is called here "chow" bakshish is "cumshaw"; the first English words they learn is "sure" and "O K" and they are "catching" things instead of "bringing" them—catch spoon . . I catch soup . . . "San kee iyou" is not exactly a name of a Chinese General"—it just means thank you. Here is the reply my amah-ayah—gave me, when I asked her whether she has got any children: "Tyes, Missi, two piece: one piece boy, one piece girl"! Or "I quickly saw you looksee—she no good I cuttee more", it was all about a skirt, which had to be shortened and she stitched it.

Everybody is numbered here: "I want to see NI—it means that you want to speak to the boss, the manager; boy NI is the head waiter and about a good thing whether it be a car, a dress or a show—you also say that it is NI.

Over Crowded City

Shanghai is overcrowded now since everybody ran away from the Japanese occupied part which is more than half of the town. It is almost impossible, I personally know it too well, to find an appartment or even a room in a hotel. To make it merrier 5,000 Jewish refugees were allowed to settle here. It is already the third wave of refugees—first were the Russians, then the Chinese and now the Jews. Why Shanghai? I fail to understand—it is already full up and labour is so cheap here. An experienced office clerk for instance, gets 30—40 Shanghai dollars per month 1 rupee is about 2 dollars and 10 cents. A NI cook-boy draws a salary of 30 dol.; a driver gets the same; a millhand earns on average 15—18 dol. and a rickshaw coolie a little less. Female labour is cheaper still.

The Russian employees are not better off and I was told that a few years ago one could see Russian rickshaw pullers. Even now a great many of Russian doctors are charging 50 cents—less than 4 annas—as consultation fees. The Avenue Joffre is nicknamed Moskow town and even Chinese speak Russian in all the shops and restaurants there. The Russian colony is the largest—it numbers to about 30,000—they have a theatre, which produces plays, operas and ballets. Just like in India the white-skinned population is quite satisfied with clubs, sports, gambling and bars.

Here they are called night clubs and the most fashionable ones are known as "pocket clubs" not exactly because of the patronage of pocket thieves, but because of their small size which is considered smart. Most of the bar-maid called here hostesses are young Russian girls, whose life in Shanghai is not exactly a rosy dream.

Great Gourmands

Shanghai has not only a race course, but a canidrom too, where one is betting on dogs who run after a mechanical rabbit—they make perfect fools of themselves by never being able to catch it. I just wonder whether my dog too would be so stupid as to never to find out that the rabbit is a mere toy.

The other day I was asked by my first Chinese acquaintances to have with them a "chow" a Chinese restaurant. I delighted them by using chopsticks—it is "not for nothing that I was a frequent visitor to the Colaba Chinese restaurant. The food was excellent and no less than 12 dishes were served. According to the Chinese custom tea was served first and everybody was given a hot, wet towel to wipe the hands at the beginning and end of each meal. One is supposed not to touch the rice which is served as last dish—this is considered very unpolite. I personally couldn't breathe long before the rice appeared although being a vegetarian I partook only a meatless dish I was very particular about making quite clear what was served after I glanced at the menu card, where I found things like: Bird's nest soup with pigeon eggs; Shark's fins with minced chicken; Duck's tongues with mushrooms; Frog's legs with bamboo shoots and so on!

The Chinese are great gourmands and maintain that eating has still remained a fine art with them and the French—hens probably frog's legs are considered as delicacies in both these countries. What put me off a bit was that when a dish was served, every one was helping himself with the same chopsticks and spoon with which he was already eating. I explained to my hosts the Indian way of eating and said that "joota" was one of the worst things to do at an Indian meal and would shock every one besides being very unhygienic.

Chinese Attire

Never before have I seen a town consuming such an enormous amount of tiny hot-water-bottles: on very cold days, people—girls especially—carry them wrapped in silk kerchieves in order to keep their hands warm. They are good-looking, are the girls here and have a marvellous complexion, only almost all of them use too much rouge on their cheeks which makes them look very unnatural. They do not bandage their feet any more although one still can see quite a number of country-women walking on such tiny feet

(Continued on Page 54)

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The Missing Link

An Evolutionary Fantasy

By SHANTI PRASAD

When the Missing Link was born, it was unanimously agreed that the child was a disgrace to all the existing tree-dwellers. Such a weakling of a child was never seen and what a funny body! What a face with the swollen nose! Can anyone who has to swing from tree to tree have such short upper extremities? And what help can these unproportionately long lower extremities be in walking on the ground?

The head of the family of tree dwellers attributed the whole blame to the mother of the child. According to him, even though he knew nothing about the mixing of blood and the deterioration of the race consequently, the tree-dwelling apes, who stood alone amongst all the animals staying above grounds, and who were strong enough to fight the strongest of the animals, should not have brought a child-bearer from the mountain-dwelling apes. The mountain-dwelling apes could not live in the trees and that was their weakness and so this weakling of a child with unseemly arms.

Such were the reactions of the apes when the first almost human child was born. The semi-human child was unwanted, unwelcome and quite unpopular; but the mother tenderly nursed and protected the child. So the child grew up, trying to follow in the mother's foot step, trying to run up the trees and swing from tree to tree. Many a time only the quick and the ever-watchful eye of the mother saved the child from breaking its neck. And at such times all the other children laughed and jeered at this un-ape-like child. This made the child to attempt more vigorously to come upto the standard of the other children only to meet with a more mortifying failure. So the child grew up, conscious of its weakness—the weakness which was really the strength.

The stones rolling down from the hillocks, the fruits and cocoanuts falling from the trees and such numberless things used to make this small insignificant ape-child, the Missing Link, think of controlling the movements of these things. M. L. used to get wonderful ideas about fighting the jungle animals such as lions from high up the trees or the hillocks by utilising the things that can fall, things that can roll. But when he used to put these ideas before his friends, whom he considered his superior both in strength and intellect, they merely used to make fun of him at the idea of his fighting the mighty jungle animals when even they would not think of having a good look at these animals through sheer fright. So days went by and the Missing Link's superior abilities remained unrecognised—unrecognised even by its possessor. The M. L. thought himself to be disgrace and a burden to the whole ape-race and went about dejected and morose and became still more inactive.

Thus one day, M. L. disgusted with himself, was sitting on a stretch of green grass and was moping. His one hand was busy uprooting the grass. All of a sudden M. L. was attracted by something which was hanging down from the root of a plant he had just uprooted. M. L. had recognised the thing that was hanging as something all of them were in the habit of eating. M. L. had recognised the maize grain. M. L. took out another plant with similar leaves and there again there was a maize grain hanging. M. L. destroyed few more plants and in every case he found maize grains.

M. L. could not understand the significance of the thing, but afraid of being laughed at he could not ask his friends for the explanation. But M L. went on watching all the similar plants grow up day by day. Thus the maize plants grew up and slowly and slowly M. L. observed the corn-cobs, they used to eat, coming up.

Now the child had come to a conclusion after the destruction of a number of plants, that at the root of every plant there was only one maize grain and now M. L. saw cobfuls of maize grains on the top of the plants. M. L. got a wild idea of burying all these grains again. So M. L. would allow no one of his friends to touch any of the cobs, and one night he took out all the cobs and concealed them away somewhere before burying them. And so his friends, deprived of their sweet feast got wild and they decided to punish M. L.

It was decided that the offender should be thrown into the wood of heat and fire (burning forest) and should be abandoned there so that he could no longer destroy and waste the property of the tree-dwelling apes. The decision was carried out successfully, M. L. being thrown in a forest conflagration. Thus the first man was sacrificed by his own people on the eve of his first glimpses in the Art of Agriculture. There could not have been only one crucifixon during the progress of Human Civilisation.

PROVERBS OF PHILLIPPINE ISLANDERS

"A Liar Ought To Have A Good Memory"

(BY FLAVIO MA GUERRERO)

The following proverbs in use among the Tagalog tribes of the Philippine Islands have been compiled and translated for the "Philippines Magazine".

No matter how high you fly, to earth always you will fall.

In order not to be poor, do not spend more than you earn.

Before drink, examine it first.

Whoever emulates the ant, shall never borrow means of livelihood.

Crooked earnings are quickly lost.

If the woman rules in the house, there are many thorns at the door.

Feed the dog of another and your own dog will bark at you.

Teach first yourself before others.

If you wish to have no enemy, do not lend.

Good food on the table wears away the stairs.

He who asks about the contents of the pot of another, proves that his own is empty.

All heads have hair, but not all have brains.

None is deafer in this world than the one who refuses to hear.

The poor who is humble, is like the lamb.

The poor, the rich, and the government, all get into debt.

It is easy to look for evil, but hard to look for goodness

It is difficult to be a man, more difficult still to make friends with men.

Before you speak, think it out seven times.

Continue to-morrow your anger today.

What is bad to you, do not do to your fellow men.

Avoid the fire in order not to get burned.

A liar ought to have a good memory.

Ask the way in order not to get lost.

Water is cool, but it surpasses fire when it gets angry.

He who plants wind will harvest storms.

Sweet to smell bitter to taste.

He who gets satisfied at the table of others, is always hungry at his own table.

Most sweet words works out bitterly.

It is better to wait long than to have nothing to wait for.

No matter how murky, it needs must become clear.

Tell me first who your companion is and then I will tell you who you are.

He who does not take chances, can expect no riches

The man who always accuses others, does no good deeds himself.

Before you follow the advice of others, consider it well.

Do not trust one who speaks too sweetly.

A new broom sweeps well.

Through patience and suffering can the aim be attained.

When the sun rises, it shines on everyone.

The dead is surpassed by one who feigns sleep.

So your rottenness may not spread, do not become a politician.

In a wash-tub you can see the swimming fish.

A man who has no silver, is like a bird without wings.

Whoever gives alms to the poor, faces heaven.

Complete in words, wanting in deeds.

If the water is calm, sound it and it is deep.

If the water is noisy, cross it and it is shallow.

If there is happiness, there is sorrow.

FLOGGING AS LEGAL PUNISHMENT

Salvation Army Urges Its Continuance!

Continuance of flogging as a legal punishment is advocated by Commissioner David Lamb in a Salvation Army memorandum on the "Criminal Justice Bill".

Commissioner Lamb refers to the deterrent effect on crime caused by the power to order flogging

"It is just 27 years since Parliament authorised whipping for certain offences", he stated, "and we have never heard a suggestion that there has been one case where the punishment meted out was not deserved or that there has ever been any miscarriage of justice.

"Twenty-seven years is not long in the lifetime of a nation; let us extend the power of whippings as suggested by experienced judges".

SENTIMENTAL REFORMS

Other points from Commissioner Lamb's memorandum are: "The authorities might easily improve the arrangements by which representatives of approved agencies for assisting discharged prisoners have access to prisoners, especially at the beginning and towards the close of a term of imprisonment. To give a prisoner a choice in this matter of agency may be the first step to better things."

Regarding ameliorative measures in the Bill, he said, "It has been said that the present proposals reflect the more enlightened public opinion of recent years concerning crime and criminals. I doubt it!

"There is room, I readily grant, for further experiments in the treatment of persistent offenders and juveniles alike, but some of the provisions of the Bill seem to have the mark of doctrinaires and sentimentalists rather than that of men and women close up to the actualities of everyday life."

"GOOD AND EVIL"

"There is a school urging the removal of older justices from the benches of the children's courts. I am not sure about the wisdom of such a course. After all, the problem is still the old problem of good and evil, right and wrong, and for my own part I would sooner see children's courts administered by grandfathers and grandmothers than by bachelors, spinsters and childless parents.

Another comment by the Commissioner is "there are surely other greater social evils crying more loudly for redress than the cessation of hard labour in prisons and in cases of some execrable crimes the abolition of the 'cat.'

50,000 HITLER YOUTH HOSTELS FOR GERMANY

An ambitious plan is announced for the erection of 50,000 hostels for the accommodation of members of the Hitler Youth organisation and training the "young idea" of Germany in National Socialist ideals. In 1937 only 16 of these buildings were entered on the building schedule, a further 520 were allocated last year, while the building programme for the year 1939-40 anticipates 6,000 more.

TABLE-TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Young Girl Wine Two Titles

LONDON, (By Mail).

Jean Nicoll, the 16-year-old Harrow girl, who holds the Wimbledon junior title, set up a table tennis record, before a 10,000 Wembley crowd, by becoming the first player ever to hold the senior and junior championships of Britain at the same time.

Reckoned to be a world-beating lawn tennis star in the next three years, Jean took the junior title on Friday. Then, battling through against well-fancied opponent she reached the final of the senior event.

Under the arclights of Wembley, she beats Dora Emdin, the English international, by 19—21, 21—15, 20—22, 21—16, 21—17, in a match that thrilled the crowd

UPHILL FIGHT

It was an uphill fight for Jean all the way, but to the cheers of 10,000 fans, she came through to victory magnificently.

Jean has no nerves. She showed that when, at 17 all in the final game, she took four points in a row for the match—and victory.

R. Bergmann, the Austrian who now represents England, beat B. Vana, the world's champion, in the men's final.

Aquatic Sports Forge Ahead In Australia

Bombay Sportsman's Impress ions Of Recent Tour

(Mr. Khurshed F. Golwalla, the well-known swimming enthusiast and proprietor of the Victoria Swimming Bath at Back Bay, Bombay who went on a trip to Australia in December last, with the object of acquainting himself regarding the latest developments in the art of swimming, water-polo, rowing, yachting, surfing and surf-skiing, in that continent contributes the following impressions of his tour.)

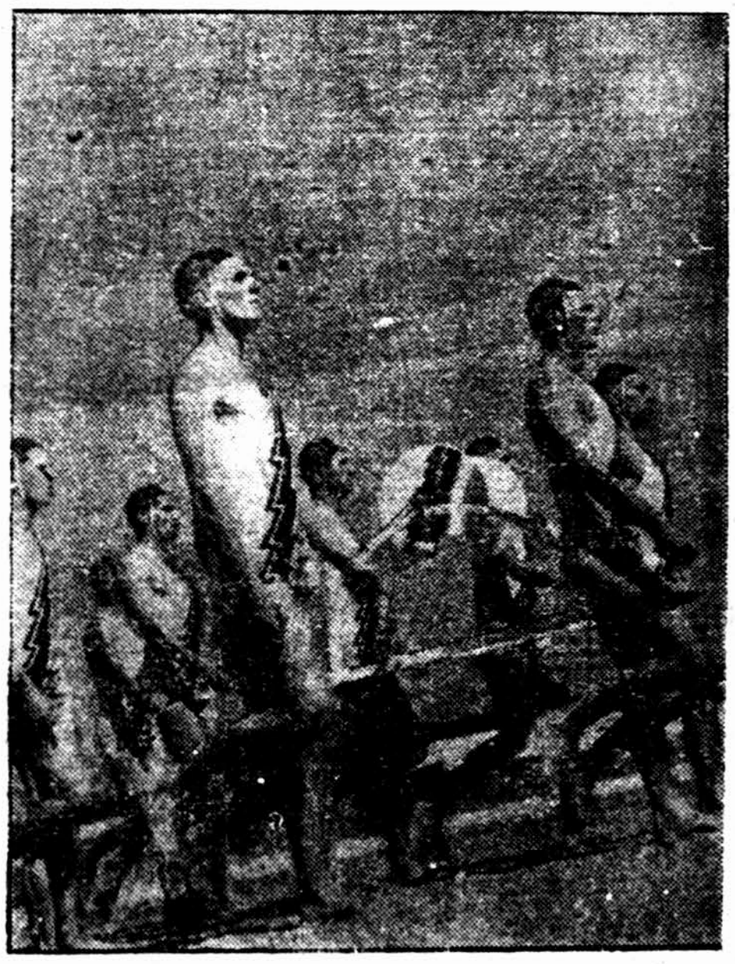
Endowed with an ideal climate and practically perpetual sunshine, Australia is a natural playground. All kinds of sport have reached such a high level there that the prowess of the Australian sportsmen is known in every country of the world. Cricket, football, tennis, hockey, athletic games, swimming, surfing and other aquatic sports have attained great popularity among Australians who are ever ready to extend their generous hospitality to all the over-sea visitors and make their stay quite enjoyable.

Melbourne (Victoria)

Although the climate of Melbourne is ever changeable, it does not prevent the people of that city from indulging in all types of sports. A great many of the citizens inhabit the long beaches and devote their leisure to swimming, the most popular beach being St. Kilda. Thousands are seen bathing in the sea in the evenings and holidays and the ever helping Life Saving Clubs look after the safety of bathers there. The swimming pools in the city are very well patronised. The Olympic Swimming Pool is, indeed, the last word in swimming, being the most upto date pool affording every facility to the swimming public. The standard of swimming and diving is very high, mostly due to the untiring efforts of the honorary secretary of the Victorian Amateur Swimming Association, viz. Mr. A. W. B. Fawcett Mr. Fawcett is a very keen judge of all proficient swimmers. He has excellent co-workers in Mr. Frank Beaurepere (a one-time world's champion swimmer and now Vice-President of V.A.W.P. Association), and Mr. L. Uren, another active coach. The Water Polo is well developed under the guidance of Mr. L. M. Phillips. Another notable feature of the swimming activities of Melbourne is a scheme fostered by the "Herald" newspaper to enable the citizens to learn to swim without any charges.

Fair surfers at Palm Beach, New South Wales.

Exhibition diving off Princes Bridge, Melbourne, during a "learn to swim" campaign.



A batch of Surf-life-savers of Sydney.

Sydney

Sydney, in New South Wales, is the second largest white city of the British Empire and enjoys scenic grandeur and sporting amenities in an exceptional degree.

The charming feature of Sydney is the easy accessibility of several surfing beaches, namely Bondi, Manly, Coogee Watson and Rose bay, Palm Beach and so forth. Sydney is regarded as the home of Surf Life-Saving. There are annual Surf carnivals on different beaches on various occasions and they are well patronised by the people of the city. Hundreds of precious lives have been saved by the Life Savers, who voluntarily watch the bathers of all the beaches. This is a noble humanitarian work and the people give their well merited support to it. Swimming here has attained a very high standard of efficiency under the able guidance of the N. S. A. Swimming Association. The N. S.W. Women A. S. Associa-

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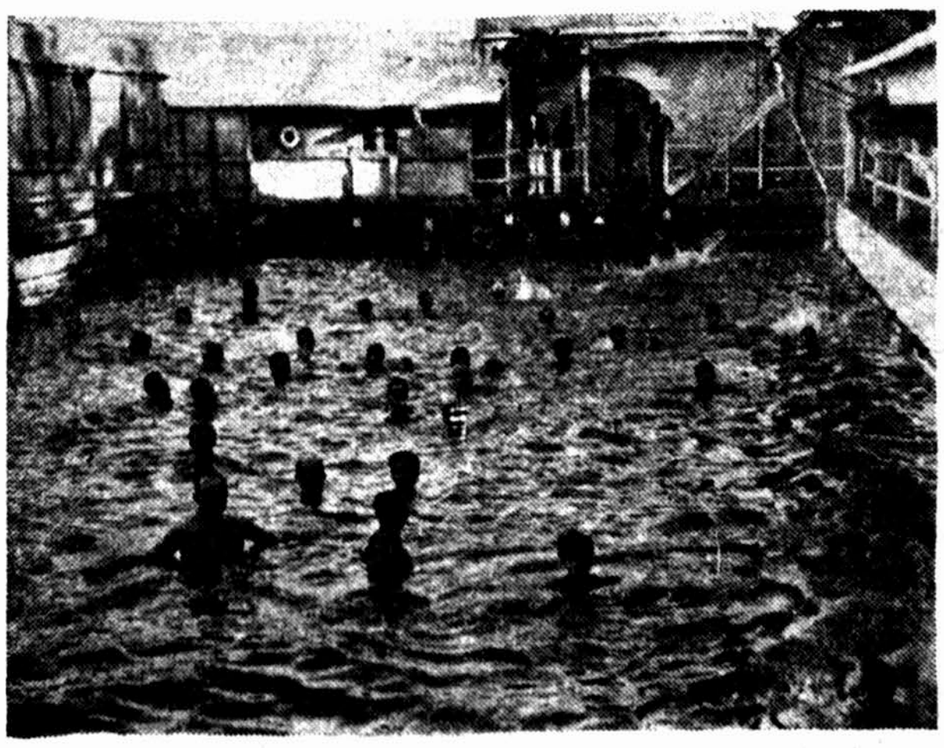

Golwalla Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath.

Decorated canoes at the Henley Regatta on the River Yassa, Melbourne.

The 'Muhajir' Returns Home

THE PARIS OF THE EAST

By SHAUKAT USMANI

III

At the suggestion of a Persian fellow traveller I took up abode at his house. It was a well-furnished house. The only wrong thing the Agha did was to rob me of my diamond ring which alone was worth some 200 rupees. He took it for a model and never returned it, saying it was lost, but I had seen him in a chance meeting wearing it after that. The charge I paid him for my residence was twice as much as that in an ordinary hotel. It was better any way that I remained there. Because what I wanted to evade was the British secret service which was quite vigilant in those days of Persia. With the fever subsiding I began to move in the Bazars of Teheran in the nights dressed almost like a Persian. I avoided days for the purpose of avoiding detection. My fears were ill founded as I found out that the British prestige was quite waning before the rising tide of Persian nationalism. The Soviet tide was rising and my fears evaporated.

A Modern Town

Teheran, a city surrounded by a mud-wall broken only by the 12 opaque glazed gates, each named after a town to which it leads, is a most picturesque town in the near East. It is aptly called the Paris of the East with roofed bazars symmetrically arranged, well-paved, wide roads, brimmed by pedestrian footpaths, nice palatial official buildings, with a horse driven tram car service. Teheran is matchless is the country. It is no exaggeration to say that Teheran controls the life of Persia. Twelve roads lead to twelve centres of the country. Modernisation had not yet begun, but Teheran was all modern save for its mud-walled houses.

A curious custom in Persia was that every house, modern or old, small or large was surrounded by a mud-wall in the middle of which there was a massive door opened only when the iron knocker fixed on every door was knocked heavily. No door was found open whether day or night. This was the case everywhere in Persia upto 1929. And I do not think that the system has changed since then.

Teheran Industries

Teheran deals mostly in rugs and carpets, which it exports. All modern amenities of life were available in Teheran. Theatres, cinemas and sport entertainments were abundant. Most of the games were organised by the military and were played in the huge Military Maidan surrounding the barracks. The Maidan is really huge and imposing.

The colonial code lays down that the truth should be suppressed. Therefore, whatever I have to say about Persia and myself, I will have to say in a suppressed manner. The day I began to walk during day time (as my fears had evaporated) was the date when the Persian Commander-in-Chief, Agha Reza Khan was invited to a feast at the Soviet Russian Embassay. It was a fateful day for me—beyond this I should not say anything here. It was a day when the Persian Government had re-emphasised their good relations with and intentions towards the Soviet Government.

The City Of Teheran

The city is studded with "Chaikhanas" (tea houses) and restaurants. Tea is a Persian national beverage. Tea without milk is in vogue throughout Persia, Caucasus, Turkestan, Afghanistan and Soviet Russia. The small glass cups of Japan-make known as Finjan are a novelty of Persia. Sugar is not put in tea.

It is a new thing for Indians but in the countries beginning from Peshawar, through Afghanistan to Persia, Turkestan, Azerbaijan and the other Muslim countries bread is never prepared at home. It is bought from market. What is cooked at home are vegetables, mutton and other delicacies. Even Kabab is bought from the bazar. It is more economical to buy bazar bread than to prepare it at home. It saves plenty of time.

No breakfast is complete in Persia without cheese and no dinner is finished without curds and raw vegetables or salad. Most of the time of Indian women is spent in cooking, while the Persian ones spend the time either in the bazar or in the parks and gardens in the evening. India has not got many gardens surrounding the towns or in the middle of towns. Take any town in the Punjab or Rajputana and you will find very little of gardens except in the spacious houses of the big merchants or officials. No well-planned parks any where in India except in Indian States and those too, far from the actual places of abode. Persia in that respect is full of parks boulevards and gardens.

Sultan Mohd. Ali

Elsewhere I have mentioned Major Mohd Ali, an Indian revolutionary, who played a prominent part when, under the guidance of Herr Wosmoss and the revered Khan of Ahmedia, Persia gave battle to the British forces, commonly known throughout this country as the S. P. R. (South Persian Rifles).

Here I came in contact with him He was highly respected by the Persian military as well as the leaders of people. He was a fine man with all the refinement of an Indian revolutionary in him. He was tall but not fat, he had a wiry body characteristic of the South and Rajputana and massive moustaches; a fur cap adorned his head. He spoke Persian as fluently as any Indian could do. But for his complexion he could not be recognised from any other than Persian. His complexion was rather an asset in his life unlike those of many of us who had to pass from one end of Persia to another as Persian citizens, while the fear of being recognised as Indians was lurking everywhere.

It was lucky that I met Sultan Mohd. Ali. He introduced me to most of the pro-Indian and pro-Russian members of the Persian Mujlis. A meeting was arranged at the house of Agha Ali Kazrani. a man much feared by all those who were traitors to their country and their cause. I met him many times in Persia. This acquaintance was very beneficial to me in my further journeys from India to that country. To give credit to the Agha. I must note here that the Agha Haji Ali is all for Persia, he is neither pro-Russian nor pro-British. The mission of his life is to see an Independent Persia which could defy all foreign invasions and petty interferences from all Powers. His sympathies are with Indians because he thinks that they are also striving for the same cause.

Passes As Persian

Most of the members of the Mujlis refused to believe my friend Sultan that I was an Indian. To convince them of my identity I had to speak a lot of Persian and ultimately convinced by some old Persian here and there that I was an Indian and not Persianised yet. They assured me that with a little more practice I would be able to pass as completely a Persian as any Persian. This restored confidence in me and in a sufficiently short time I polished my Persian to the extent of cheating any Persian official about my nationality. Hereafter I became a Persian and took with the help of Persian Communist friends a permit for Shiras. This done my journey begun.

Hazard Of Journey

In those old times a journey had to be made either on mule, donkey back or in Gaiiskas and the old medieval type of post-van driven by six, eight, and still more horses. The wheels of this van used to be as tall as an average man. It is mail, a postal parcel, and goods-van combined and on the top of it, it used to be a passenger train. Travellers used to sit on the top of all those articles. There was a certain danger of the whole thing being looted by the bandits in the way. who were quite in abundance in those days of Iran. It is with the reign of Reza Shah Pehlavi that most of this sort of terror has died down now. This sort of journey on these vans used to be very troublesome. Rains or snows it was all the same for this postal van. Horses used to be changed at every second, third or fourth Caravanserai. Very often people used to catch malaria or any such malady. Influenza and cold were the permanent companions of the Persian traveller.

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GERMAN JOURNALIST CAUSES STIR

Dublin Confreres Want To Know If He is A Nazi Propagandist

(From Our Own Correspondent).
DUBLIN, Feb. 10.

Dublin journalists are investigating the status of Dr. Carl Heinz Petersen, first Staff correspondent to represent a German newspaper in Dublin, who arrived last week.

Dr. Petersen, who is aged about 27, is the correspondent of the daily newspaper the Duetsche Allgemeine Zeitung and last night was taken by a journalist to the Press gallery at the Dail.

A meeting was held to discuss whether he should be admitted to the gallery as a bona fide Press representative. The discussion is being continued this evening.

It is suggested that Dr. Petersen is attached not only to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, but also to the official German news agency, which would give him a semi-official status.

INTERPRETING IRISH LIFE

Dr. Petersen declares that he has no propagandist purpose. His work. he says, is solely the interpretation of Irish life for German readers. He hopes to tour the country, and write magazine articles on Irish agriculture. folklore, and similar subjects.

He declares that Germany is interested in any nation which seeks to preserve its own culture and language. And in Mr. de Valera's scheme for greater self-sufficiency he sees a small scale resemblance to Germany's four-year plan.

He denies that he has any official connection with the German Legation in Dublin. He agrees that he received a "courtesy passport" which enabled him to enter the country rather sooner than he would have been able to do otherwise, but this carries no special diplomatic privileges with it.

Bart de Ligt

He Was An Anarchist, But A Profound Believer In Non-violence

By ELLEN HORUP

When I returned to Geneva at the beginning of September, de Ligt was no more. I did not even know that he had been seriously ill. He died at Nantes in his fifty-fifth year, was cremated in Paris, and his ashes transferred to Holland.

De Ligt was one of those rare men whose ideas and life form a whole. He accepted no compromise; he yielded no ground. He said what he thought, and he said it straightforwardly. De Ligt was a non-violent anarchist.

His faith in the evolution of humanity and what he considered the right path was unshakable. The path was the same as Gandri's—there must be harmony between the end the means. Assassination or war could never lead to peace. violence and tyranny could never lay the foundation of justice and liberty. "It is as impossible to educate a people by force for liberty, as it is to breathe in carbonic gas," de Ligt used to say.

A Pacifist Pastor

Bart de Ligt was the son of a pastor. . He himself was a pastor, but one who, from the beginning of his career, was always against the Church. In 1915 he preached a sermon in which he stigmatised militarism as follows: "The military system is merely a machine in which the private soldier obeys a corporal, a sergeant, and so on up to the general, who is himself nothing but a pawn in the hands of the government. When the latter says: March!-they all march. And when the general says: Fire!-they all fire, no matter on what nor on whom, even if it were straight into the heart of Jesus Christ." For this sermon de Ligt was banished from Brabant, Limoges and Zeeland until the year 1920. In 1916 he left the Church.

With his abhorrence for all that is military, it was only natural that de Ligt should be on the side of the conscientious objectors. When in 1921 a conscientious objector was arrested, and when he focussed the attention and sympathy of the whole country by going on hunger strike, de Ligt in the course of a political meeting at The Hague incited his auditors to "refuse to build barracks and prisons, to refuse to manufacture all war material, to refuse to go on military service, and to declare a general strike in order to protest against the detention of this conscientious objector."

Before the court at The Hague he accepted the appellation of "rebel agitator." "Just as the followers of Fox," he said, "accepted the name of Quakers . . . and Jesus and his first community were regarded as criminals; just as Socrates and his spiritual disciples corrupted the youth of Athens. so I corrupt modern youth—by rendering them unsuitable for militarism, by awakening in them the feeling of their responsibility with regard to Imperialism and war. Thus I act in a criminal way by placing God, the soul and human conscience above the Church and the authority of the State. Thus I go to the disinherited masses and teach them that they have nothing to hope for from the governing classes. They must liberate themselves. They must employ other methods than the brutal methods of the bourgeoisie—methods of a higher order, human methods."

Root Of Evil

Already at that time, in 1921, de Ligt saw that we were threatened by another world war. "That is why I am in favour of a general revolt, so as not to come too late, as in 1914."

De Ligt saw the evil where it really was. The way society is organised at present, first things have become last, and last things first. The aim of all labour, of all production, ought obviously to be to furnish the people of the earth with what they need physically, morally and spiritually. But our society is based on quite other foundations. First in power is the small clique, who control the money, the land, and the means of production, and who use them for their own profit.

"Our society is naturally violent, just as fog is naturally moist. In a capitalist and bourgeois society, war and violence are the principal factors. There are three reasons why violence is indispensable to it. First of all, there is the competition between the different financial groups of the same country, who wear a mask which they call patriotism. Then there is the international struggle, where the national capital is placed abroad and in the mad and frenzied competition for markets, raw materials and cheap labour, it rushes and foams in an infernal torrent, inundating ever greater regions of the earth's surface. Until the moment when our planet will have become too small for this frantic rush."

Opposition To Lord Cecil

De Ligt was one of the leaders of the War Resisters' International which was created in 1921. At the Peace Congress held by the International Federation of Trade Unions at The Hague in 1922, de Ligt put the workers on their guard against "any pacifist movement, the representatives of which believed war could be abolished while still maintaining the capitalist system . . . The governments are only the servants, at the mercy of the magnates of finance. As soon as there is any question of war, they go over the head of parliament . . . and they are always against conscientious objectors, against those who refuse to let themselves be enslaved, against those who make war on war, not by vain words, but by action . . . The governments are our enemies. It is impossible for anti-militarists and anti-capitalists to work with them. And it is even less possible for work with the League of Nations that has such a fine name, which it so consistently belies."

De Ligt had no sympathy for Lord Cecil's "Peace Campaign" (the "R. U. P."—Rassemblement Universel de la Paix). "Where is the abolition of militarism, capitalism, and colonies?" he asked Lord Cecil, when the programme of this organisation was published. He associated himself with me in declaring that the British Government had succeeded, with Lord Cecil's help, in rendering English pacifism harmless, by deflecting it into the canal of the "R. U. P." where there can be neither current nor storm.

Champion Of Women

De Ligt was on the side of women in their fight for political equality. This was his natural place, just as it was his natural place to be on the side of the workers and of oppressed peoples. Nor had he any sympathy with women who, on the example of Lord Cecil, would not go to the logical end of their convictions.—those women who work to obtain for their sex only the same rights as men; who only demand equality of rights and salary for women workers because they are women without any regard as to whether they live in slums with their husbands and children.

"If you want to get rid of war," de Ligt would say, "you must look to the proletariat, and the proletariat can only count on themselves," de Ligt was against all alliance with the bourgeoisie and its institutions. But he saw clearly where lay the weakness of the proletariat. "It is morally undernourished, oppressed not only by the armed dictatorship of the governing classes, but also by their moral dictatorship. It believes in the God of the Church, in the right of the State and the authority of its leaders. We revolutionary pacifists can have no official leaders or 'Fuhrers', who are set before us as the new gods to be worshipped."

The goal, as de Ligt saw it, was to transform our planet into a civilised unity; the comprehension of the human race in its entirety. To attain this comprehension there would have to be great struggles, but they would diminish in violence from the moment that men began to realise that methods of violence are manifestly in conflict with the real nature of man and the higher aims of life.

Conquest Of Violence

In his book, "The Conquest of Violence", which he had just time to publish in a revised and amplified edition (Geo. Routledge and Sons, Broadway House, London), he summarises the progress which has been made: "We have reached the stage of regarding a stranger from another country, a former enemy, even a slave, as a man like ourselves. Ever since the year 800 B. C. there has existed among the men and women belonging to the more advanced civilisations and endowed with a highly developed intuition and a profound sentiment of solidarity, a universal conception of humanity. In China, India, the Near East, and in Greece, people came slowly to realise that the violence not only of man against man, but between peoples and races, could only be a transitory and temporary phenomenon."

The last time I visited Bart de Ligt in his charming villa just outside Geneva, where he lived with his wife and two children, the subject turned to Communism. "Don't you hope for anything at all from the Russian experiment?" I asked. "No. There can be no conciliation between Socialism and the methods of Fascism. How can the free Soviet workers live in harmony with absolutism and the secret police, with the inquisition and nationalism, and the whole bureaucratic system all of which are the appanage of Imperialism? There is no freedom in Russia."

Soviet Nationalism

"To what do you attribute this state of affairs?" "On the one hand, this revolution was literally born in the trenches. It was the work of people who had been oppressed for centuries and, in addition, ordered by leaders who believed in violence. The second reason is the strange attitude adopted by the Social-Democrats towards Soviet Russia. They always prefer to rely on people like Wilson, Vandervelde, Ebert, Scheidemann and MacDonald. The workers had the impression that they had better have nothing to do with what was happening in Russia. A man like Ebert said quite openly that he detested social revolution. In this way the Soviets were left to their own devices, while the Socialists of the West were everywhere busily upholding and reinforcing the nationalist capitalism.

"Only once, and in one country only, something happened which could have saved the Russian Revolution: the English workers compelled their government by the threat of a general strike, to withdraw its troops from Russia, where they were fighting on the side of the White Russians against the Soviets. If from the outset the workers of every country had supported the Soviets against their capitalist governments by means of the strike and the boycott, they would by the same stroke have started the revolution in their own country, the non-violent revolution, fought with the workers' own weapons, in the international field. This has been the point of view of the War Resisters' International ever since the War. We wrote it in our first publications and upheld this point of view at our Congress in The Hague in 1921.

But things took a different turn. The dismayed Bolsheviks, threatened on all sides, employed all their strength in defending the revolution by force of arms. And it was not long before this became the national defence of Russia. Instead of world revolution there was the scission between Social-Democrats and Communists. Instead of international unity against the real enemy—capitalism—there was Soviet nationalism. There followed the order to the Communist workers of the democratic countries to vote for the military budgets—in defence of the Soviets!"

Three Hopes

"Is there a spark of hope left anywhere?" "I have always placed my faith in the three great groups of humanity which, more than any other, are interested in the abolition of war and militarism: the proletariat, the women, and the exploited coloured races. It is not even necessary that they should all unite. If only a preponderant part of these three categories would adopt the method of non-violent combat at a critical moment in history, they would have a good chance of success. The "Women's Organisation for a New World Order' published a declaration in 1934, in which it said: 'We women refuse to follow the politicians who have not even succeeded in organising life from the economic and social point of view so as to do away with injustice and war.' Let the 14 million women who for so many years have been wasting their time knocking at the doors of the gentlemen of the League of Nations with their petitions, get together as quickly as possible around this programme, and days of the industry of war will be numbered."

ADULT EDUCATION SERIES

UNDER THE CRANIUM

Marvellous Mechanism Of The Human Brain

By PROSCOS

The human mind is the greatest marvel of all times. Human achievements from the remotest period of human history must be linked up with that mysterious portion of the human body which lies under blonde, black, red or tan human hair. Man directs, guides and controls his life activities through the mind. Not only is the mind the basis of individual human life, but eventually it is the controlling agency of all social phenomena. World history and the lives of nations cannot be considered apart from the meanderings and pranks of these billions of cells that work in man's little brain.

The brain is the front end of the spinal cord. There are living species like the lancelet which have no brain. The lancelet, it should be noted, has also no eye, ear or nose. In living organisations the sense organs develop first, then follow an independent movement of the jaw, and to control the activities of all these seems to have appeared the human brain. The evolution of the brain is linked up with the development of nerve functions. As the sense organs developed, the brain grew to perform, its present function of the best known organised information receiver and transmitter. Gradually, like our modern Hitlers, it took upon itself the supreme task of instructor-in-chief of all human activities.

Almost all vertebrates have a brain consisting of three major parts—the hind brain, the fore brain and the middle portion. In the fog, the hind brain sends its nerves to the face and the throat and controls the jaw. The hind brain is responsible for most of the unconscious and mechanical activities. The "cover" of the hind brain is the cerebellum which helps to poise and balance the body. The mid-brain is mainly related to receive images transmitted by the eyes and in some creatures is capable of conscious primary sensation of pleasure and pain. The fore brain harbours the organs of intelligence. It has direct connection with sight and smell, and with the mouth as it connects with the pineal gland.

Endless Maze Of Calls

The average human brain weighs about 20 ounces. The capacity of the human skull is more than 50 cubic inches, which is about double the capacity of the skull of the chimpanzee. The cerebum which is the brain proper occupies the whole of the front and upper portions of the skull; the cerebellum or the lesser brain is found at the rear of the head. The whole brain is found divided into two hemispheres both linked together by nerve fibres. The brain, like any other part of the body, is made up of cells. These nerve cells create a telephonic connection with the whole body. The cells in the human fore brain are the most marvellous of the cells in the body. In each human brain the number of cells are about six times the population of the world. They lie in a thick network of lines presenting a most chaotic cobweb. It is these endless maze of nerve cells that make possible the various associations that we know as ideas.

Looking into the two hemispheres of the brain, we find it containing two types of matters. One is a gray matter which harbours the nerve cells and in which all our processes of thought occur. The other is the white matter which contains fibres which connect the various parts of the brain and the rest of the body.

The human brain attains half its normal size within the first two years and more than three-fourths in four years. The cranium, being an extremely strong box, does not permit the growth of the brain except in the every early years. With human evolution the size of the brain box is found to be continuously increasing and one cannot prophesy the eventual destiny of this wonderful human mechanism

Cerebral Cortex

The most important part of the brain is found in the fore-brain and is known as the cerebral cortex. This cover of the cortex, if spread out, will measure about eighteen square inches. The human cerebral cortex is laid out in thin sheets, each piled one over the other. It is the controlling part of the whole brain. The cerebral cortex is found in reptiles, birds and mammals. Upon its growth and evolution has depended the growth of intelligence and intelligent behaviour. In the birds the floor of the fore-brain developed the most, while in mammals it is the roof that grew in strength and size. It is because of this difference in the growth of the roof and floor of the brain that we find mammals more adaptable than birds, and more competent to solve their problems. Man learns much more quickly and less laboriously than any other living things due to the development of the cerebral cortex.

It is not enough to know that the cortex is the seat of human intelligence, and it is this little roof of man's brain hidden underneath the cranium that makes him almost the master of this world, and a connoisseur of the whole universe. Neurology has led to interesting speculations about the functions performed by the various divisions of this cortex. In the beginning of the nineteenth century a German physician studying the heads of his various neighbours assigned certain bumps and hollows to various characteristics of human character. Some of these were the sense of size, imitation, colour, time, wit, wonder, optimism, firmness, variety, constancy, friendliness, antagonism, caution, poetry melody, order, acquisition, cunning, cruelty etc...

There were twenty-four such important divisions of the head.

Since the days of this German physician, science has gone ahead. In the human cortex there is a vision area, a hearing area, a touch area, speech area, etc. The top part of the cortex controls the nerves of face, arms, trunks and legs and the neighbouring area rules the skin and the muscles. It is also ineresting that the right side of the brain controls the left side of the body; and the left side of the brain the right side of the body. Neurologists believe that man is mainly a right handed and right sided animal, because curiously enough, his left side of the brain functions the most.

Blindness, deafness etc. are caused by disease or injury to certain portions of the brain. It should not be supposed that man is able to speak clear language because there is some special section of his brain devoted to the purpose. The difference between the brain of the ape and the man is merely of proportions and development and not of kind.

Mystery Of Sleep

Of the four great indispensable needs of—life food, water, air and sleep—sleep is closely related to brain function. It is said that sleep is caused when blood supply to the brain is checked, causing a shortage of oxygen and therefore a toning down of consciousness. The first hour of sleep is known as "beauty sleep" and then there is a complete shut down of the brain shop. Blood then starts nourishing the tired muscles and repairing the damage done to the body during the previous day's work. After some hours, as blood returns to feed the brain, consciousness returns

Humanity will continue its journey of triumphant conquest of nature and environment as long as the little box in our attic is sound and safe to perform its functions. It may be that many of us may not like the treasure that is hidden in certain attics, for it disturbs the peace of the gray matter under other craniums; but there is no Minister of Law and Order, and perhaps there will be none, who can control the twelve billion nerve cells that function in the little vault under the top hat or the Nazi helmet.

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Tell-Tale Camera

Wife's Infidelity Unmasked By Robot

VIENNA, (By Mail).

A woman has just been denounced by a robot in the strangest divorce case on record, when the miracles of modern science combined with age-old frailty of human nature produced a matrimonial tragedy.

The husband, a scientific worker whose time is spent largely in laboratories filming the growth of plants with an automatic camera which makes single exposures each 10 hours, was awarded a divorce by the courts here on the evidence of a film from his apparatus.

For a time the couple had been happy in their married life, but the young wife soon became jealous of the time and attention her husband devoted to his laboratory and his camera.

In between spells of filming plant life he was sent away for weeks at a time, travelling to distant place, making newsreels.

During these absences the young wife formed a friendship with which to while away the hours and satisfy her wounded vanity. Friendship developed into a warmer and closer relationship.

The husband became suspicious. He decided to use his scientific knowledge to trap his wife and her lover.

CAMERA SAW ALL

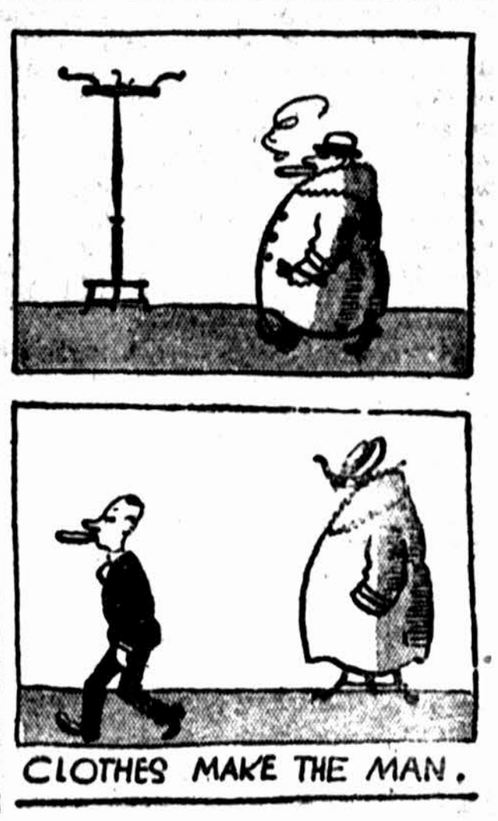
He placed his camera in a corner of parlour, where he knew his wife was accustomed to recieve her guests. With a deceptively casual air, he told his wife he would be away for the week-end, adding that there were undeveloped and important films in the camera.

She accepted this warning not to touch the contraption without a second thought.

The rest of the story—her friend's arrival, his affectionate greeting, their embraces—was told in court by the unseen witness, the camera itself. For the film it contained, operating at ten-hourly intervals, had made a pictorial record of the wife's infidelity.

The husband was granted his divorce and the case has created a stir throughout the moving-picture world here.

There was a poignant scene in court when the public were ordered to leave and the film was shown to the Judge and jury.



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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"GOLDEN" GOA

GOLDEN GOA by Joseph Furtado, Albion Press, Poona. Price Rs. 3/- The book takes us back a few centuries to the "Golden" age of Goa under the first Portuguese settlers and conquerers.

Historic authenticity there is, and the description of the men and the times has such an accuracy that the mind goes back to those days of Goa and Dieu, when 'Fidalgos' were riding or strutting the streets: slaves and servants bowing low in self-abasement: soldiers gallivanting with grinning negresses and others molesting the Kanarim women: drugged men behaving like maniacs and their wives meanwhile enjoying themselves with their paramours: friars fighting among themselves: hired negroes shooting people. To add to these is the peagent of the Cavaliers and the officials on horseback or in palanquins, of the women of Mozambique and Persia, being sold in the slave markets, and of murder committed in high places. This mixture of cruelty and greed of religion and debauchery, is "Golden Goa".

Obviously the author, a Goan himself, is not very proud of the Portuguese conquest of Goa, and uses every device and historic documents to make a deadly case against the conquerors. "Vasco da Gama used to torture helpless fishermen: Albuquerque once cut off the noses of innocent women: the first Viceroy of Goa tore out of the eyes of a Nair who had come to him with a promise of his life" Again "The Europeans seemed to think that they had a divine right to pillage, massacre, and robbery of the natives of India. Their whole record is one of a series of atrocities".—Robert Sewel.

There is a suitable sarcasm against religion; it is gentle like Anatole France. "What a glorious place is heaven. So many saints and angels ..... such singing and music.....the Angel Gabriel marking time with a long baton (not a little cane, etc.)"

Through it all runs the golden thread of the life, the sufferings and martyrdom of Camoens, the greatest of Portuguese poets, whose epic poetry has been translated in a hundred languages.

The heroine of the story, Tulsi and the hero, Babasinho, are unreal characters and strain credulity by their precociousness and wearisome perfections.

The book deserves to be studied.

A SANSKRIT HYMN

The Mahimna Strotra is one of the sublimest hymns extant in Sanskrit literature. It purports to be composed by one Pushpadanta, who was a great devotee of Shiva, and was in the habit of stealing flowers with which to worship Shiva. He baffled the watchful vigilance of the keepers of the garden for a long time, but was ultimately found out. Through fear of the king—the owner of the garden—he composed the hymn invoking the aid of that Deity.

An English translation with the original in Sanskrit is now presented to the public in an attractive 'format' by Swami Pavitrananda of the Ramakrishna Mission. The publication contains the Sanskrit text of the hymn, with word by word and running translation into English with brief and helpful notes wherever necessary. The English rendering is clear and easy and reads like an original piece. It is a welcome addition to the several excellent publications of the Mission, and will be found useful by all those that seek spiritual development. Like all other publications of the Mission it is beautifully printed and nicely got up, and sold at a cheap price.

Economic Life And The State

THE STATE AND ECONOMIC LIFE. By Anwar Iqbal Qureshi, M.A. M.Sc. Ph.D. New Book Company, Bombay, Pages 204, Price Rs. 5

The main object of this book is to give a warning to Indian political leaders and thinkers against the undesirable effects of State intervention in the nation's economic life and the dangers of a policy of economic planning and industrial protection. To drive his lesson home the author has tried to describe the interventionist policies of states in Germany, the U.S.A. and Great Britain and the unhappy consequences of Government control of economic life in those countries. Dr. Qureshi's plea for a thorough and unbiased study of India's economic problems and his admonition to Indian economists in that regard may be welcomed. But his own advocacy, particularly in the last chapter of the book on "Economic Problems of India" of the old "laissez faire" doctrine, though in a diluted form, appears to show that he has not been able to free himself from pre-conceived notions. His criticism of the protectionist policy of the Indian Government and of the national demand for more vigorous state action in support of industrial development, is superficial and betrays a lack of appreciation of the forces at work in this country and outside. His argument in favour of a closer contact with the Dominions and more active co-operation with them with a view to improve mutual trade is an illustration of his airy method of discussion and comment. The book will, however, prove useful in giving our politicious caution against hasty action .

V. G. K.

GUJERATI LITERATURE

TATWIK PRASHNAVALI, AND THREE ESSAYS, by Lavji Jhina Master and Fazalbhai P. Vakil, printed at the Swadhin Printing Press, Ranpur. Price Annas 4.

Mr. Lavji Jhina Master, like some of the Khoja Mahomedans of the old generation, is a well-known student of Vedant and Hindu Metaphysics. The Questions and Answers, jointly raised and answered by him and his relative Mr. Pradhan, as well as the three Essays on Sufism, Mysticism and Agnosticism, betray his deep knowledge of the subject. He is equally at home in the works of Huxley and other Western philosophers. Unfortunately the number of such Khoja scholars is being reduced every day

K.

VISHWASHANTI, A Khana Kavya, by Umashankar Joshi. Third Edition. Printed at the Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Annas 2.

Kaka Kalelkar's learned Introduction fully sets out the beauties of this short Khana Kavya. The peace that the young poet contemplates is not that which is ordinarily understood, viz., cessation or stoppage of war. His ideal is higher. He wants peace in all kingdoms, and everywhere, in nature, i.e., in birds, animals flowers, forests. It is an inspiring and inspired poetical effort

K

SANGIT NI PRATHAMIC MAHITI. By the late Narayan M. Khare. Printed at the Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Annas 2.

The late Pandit Khare had made his mark as a master of music, and always regaled Mahatma Gandhi with devotional songs and bhajans. This handbook of music for beginners contains everything required for the purpose, and is written in an easy style.

K

APANG NI PRATIBHAI. Second Edition. Translated by Maganbhai Parbhudas Desai. Printed at the Navjivan Printing Press. Ahmedabad. Price Annas 12.

Helen Keller, the 'Blind Lady' has written "The Story of My Life" which reads more like a novel than an autobiography. Mr. Patel has translated it so sympathetically and ably that it reads like an original work. It is both interesting and instructive.

K.

KELAVANI NO KOYADO. By Gandhiji. Printed at the Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 1.

This book which is a collection of Gandhiji's writings, is complementary of a previous publication called "Real Education". He tries to solve here the "Puzzle of Education". His views on the subject are well-known. The germ of the Wardha Scheme would be found in certain writings of Gandhiji in 1921. The collection is a representative one and therefor valuable.

K.

SHRI BHAGVATI-SAR. By Gopaldas Jivabhai Patel. Printed at the Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2.

Shrimad Bhagvati Sastra is considered such an important religious work by the Jains that during the four months of monsoon lay-men and women make it a point to hear it recited and expounded by their Sadhus. The translation of this valuable treatise, i.e., of its Fifth (Ang.) Section is ably done. Its one chief feature is its simplicity of language, and another, the footnotes and comments which both guide and instruct the reader. Its 783 pages maintain a uniform standard of exposition and one feels impressed by the thoroughness with which the translator has entered into and expressed the spirit of the Sutra and the principles set out in it. The work has been done so well that even non-Jains will find much to learn from it.

K.

BALANCES OF PAYMENTS 1937

The 1937 issue of the annual volume on "Balances of Payments" just published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations analyses the international payments of 33 countries in recent years. An index of the countries covered by previous issues is attached. The entire series of issues of "Balances of Payments" supplies information regarding the international transactions of 59 countries. The countries to which the present issue principally relates include

(Continued on page 47)

INDIAN TENNIS ANNUAL

INDIAN TENNIS ANNUAL 1938-39 Official Annual Handbook of the A.I.L.T.A. Edited & published by D. N. Bhalla, Y.M.C.A. Flat, The Mall, Lahore, Price Rs. 2.

Mr. Bhalla deserves to be complimented on the painstaking and persevering manner in which he has brought out this excellent annual again. He has a very discouraging task to handle. On the one hand the clubs and players interested in the game do not accord the book necessary support by purchasing a copy. On the other the provincial Associations do not offer him prompt co-operation in compiling it early enough for the coming Season. The response from both these quarters was somewhat encouraging—still much more is necessary in order to continue the publication in future. Indispensable as the book is, it is earnestly hoped that it will have adequate support this year.

In addition to several interesting articles from the pens of well-known tennis players in this country, the book contains every information that a Tournament Committee, a club or a player wants to know in connection with Indian tennis and its management. It would be better if foreign ranking lists and the results of the Davis Cup matches are included in it in future.

J. C. M.

INDIAN HOME

The February issue of the "Indian Home" again testifies that the journal is steadily improving every month and bids fair to compete with any "superior" magazine produced in European countries. Miss Meher Dubash contributes another side-splitting cartoon entitled "The Call of the East" which shows a couple of harassed tourists pestered by beggars asking for "baksheesh" on all hands. The reading matter is as usual varied and interesting and includes an extremely thoughtful article on "Communalism and Commonsense," a charming short story by V. T. Neelakantan, an unusual article on "The symbolism of Numbers" by P. Bahadurji, on "Pomfrets" by Dr. S. T. Moses besides features relating to clothes, child education, cookery, household hints and several pithy comments by the humorist of the "Indian Home." The children's page by Miss Jer J. Patel is also exceptionally good as are the Book Reviews and other contributions. The frontispiece is a striking one.

SEN'S INSURANCE MANUAL

For insurance men this small book is invaluable. It contains a mine of information regarding life insurance business. Apart from the list of Indian and foreign companies operating in India and their premiums, it gives mortality tables, average heights and weights, normal heights and weights according to American medico-acturial investigations, blood pressure and pulse pressure and also a table of compound interest. There are 350 pages in this book and the price is Re. 1-8 It can be had from Messrs Sen and Co., 10, Clive Row, Calcutta

Pleasant Homes

Garden Furniture

It seems we women are never satisfied. Can't you just hear the masculine groans and whistles and mutterings—"aren't you satisfied to decorate the house to the hilt; 'now' you have to start on the garden!" We insist that certain furnishings do improve even the most lovely of gardens—after all, garden sculpture is an ancient art so there really isn't anything very new about adding man-made beauties to enhance nature-made ones.

Like A Tiny Pool

For a simple back garden, with no pretensions at all, there is probably nothing better than a bird-bath. One lady we know took the wide, shallow basin from the pedestal of hers and set it low over some stones with rock plantings in a tiny back garden. The effect was as though a tiny pool had been set down in a miniature rock garden. Lots of families have children's gardens, now, planted and tended by the younger members of the family. If your little dears are a-gardening this summer, you couldn't please them more than by acquiring a set of tiny dwarfs or a green bull-frog with big bulging eyes to make their particular corner come to life. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs are also available in small weather-proof figures for junior gardens. Sometimes the addition of some whimsy of this sort will mean the difference between a happy young gardener who "whistles while he works' and a disgruntled boy or girl who wishes he or she had never heard of gardening!

Some furniture for the garden seems to fit in so well with the natural scheme of things that it becomes a definite decoration rather than merely useful. Of such are the chairs in lacy iron. And we're partial to benches that ring themselves around a tree trunk. Then there are always those grand gadgets which, when painted white, seem to spell "garden" and outdoor living to lots of people. A stone jar (the larger the better)....a rustic bench....evergreens in butter tubs painted green to outline a small terrace.....a spanking big umbrella....all to add to the pleasures of outdoor living....and decorating.

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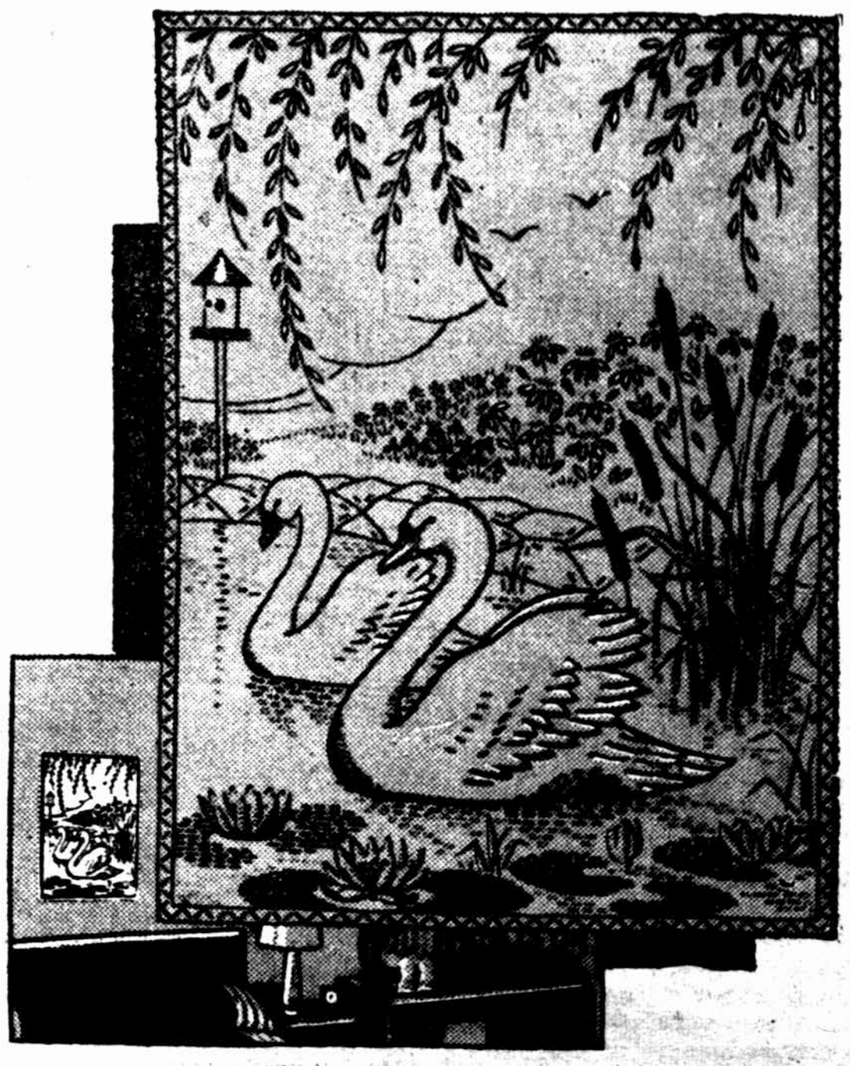
Interesting Picture Or Panel



The most fashionable pictures for walls are scenes. With a few shades of cotton, you can make this beautiful pond and garden. The picture measures 12 by 16½ inches. The background, linen or satin, can be coloured or white.

Planning Your Hall Of Fame

Hints On Halls—Furnishings And Decorations—Individuality In Colours And Themes.

Is yours a hall of fame? Or just a place to hang your hat? Does it say "hello there!" to your guests and family and come right out and extend a hearty welcome? Many of us have a divine touch with all the rooms in the house and then get completely bogged down by that funny foyer or the hopeless hallway. Here are hints to help you make your hall a fair introduction to the rest of the house. It doesn't take money—you begin with practicality, add a good idea and season with charm!

Functional

Brass tacks—we mean the kind you get down to. Before you can talk very much about colour and orginality you must consider that a hall has a certain functional duty as well as an aesthetic one. The floor covering is probably the most important item on your list. You may feel that you must get along with that scatter rug handed down from the living room. If so, be sure that the hardwood floor under the rug fairly sparkles! That will give the hall a definite lift, but be careful that the small rug is well anchored.

A to-the-baseboard floor covering is usually a little nicer than a scatter rug in a hall for it lends an air of spaciousness and tranquillity to a small room. If you choose a figured carpet, select a rather small design that will be in scale with the size of the room. In any case, choose a carpet with a texture weave or one of the self tone patterns—these won't show footmarks as easily as the solid tone carpets. Or you can use a high quality linoleum—easy to keep, long of wear and available in a repertoire of thrilling colours. The perfectly plain colours are the smartest but they show every mark. Try a jaspe or marbelized effect for ease in keeping—and add the spice of a border or medallion inlaid to suit your own wishes and the personality of your house.

If walls are all chopped up with doors and openings, don't attempt anything elaborate—a plain wall is more successful here. Always remember the other rooms in relation with the hallway—no matter how stunning the paint may be in your foyer, if it clashes in anyway with the living room vista, the effect may be "too" stunning! If the adjoining rooms have all the same kind of walls it's often better to do the hall in the same colour, though it "can" be excitingly contrasted. If the adjoining rooms are all in different colours, better stay neutral in the hall, for small rooms, like small countries, often find neutrality the safest policy

Try grey with colourful accessories or with coloured woodwork, such as henna or jade green. If the hall is fairly large, or with wall spaces rather unbroken, you may venture into designs. The large scenic patterns that give dramatic horizons are often very handsome in halls, giving impressions of distance and openness. Or small scenics to reflect the interests of your family, marine, sporting or historic subjects. Unusual, dramatic patterns are frequently just the right things for your foyer, even though they might be considered too stylized for a room in which you spend more time.

The Furniture

There can't be much furniture in a hall so that little must be important. There should be some sort of seating arrangement—a love seat is ideal for it's both

(Continued On Page 53)

Sachona Bose

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Yeats Towered Over Contemporaries

Acclaimed As Greatest Irish Writer Of His Age—Greater Even Than Bernard Shaw

William Butler Yeats, who has died at Mentone, on the Riviera, at the age of 74, has often been acclaimed the greatest poet of his age. "AE" regarded him also as the greatest Irish writer of his age—greater even than Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Few great poets, however, have found more difficulty in writing. Yeats had to toil over his verse as Flaubert toiled over his prose. His inspiration came with labour as he tells us in his reminiscences. He once spent a whole week writing a poem of six lines.

He told Miss Louise Morgan on one occasion that he did not even think of writing poetry till he was 17, and then only through an accident. "A schoolfellow", he declared, "wrote a long poem, and I wanted to see if I could do as well", writes Robert Lynd in 'News Chronicle."

Love Poetry

Son of the portrait-painter, J. B. Yeats—he himself intended at first to become an artist—he was brought up in the tradition of the arts in Dublin and London and in the simpler tradition of country song and story when living with his relations in Sligo.

Thus it came about that he was as much at home in fairyland as among the self-conscious artists and writers of the "Yellow Book" in London.

He was himself one of the most self-conscious of writers. His self-consciousness, indeed, gives some of his early work an air of affectation.

With "The Wind Among the Reeds", however, it became clear that a profoundly passionate imagination was expressing itself in new images and with a new music in verse.

This book, which was published when Mr. Yeats was 34, contains some of the greatest love-poetry of our generation, and is, in my opinion, Yeats's masterpiece. Readers of Madame Maud Gonne Mac-Bride's recent autobiography will have gathered that it was she, the most beautiful Irishwoman of her time, who inspired much of the verse in this book.

Fiery Politician

Many people thought that Yeats did his genius a disservice by turning aside from lyric poetry to the drama. But, even apart from the beauty of his own plays, he put the world in his debt by his interest in the theatre, and it is doubtful whether, without his help, the Abbey Theatre would have ever made Ireland for the first time an important part of literary Europe.

He was a magnificent fighter and all his courage was needed to establish the freedom of the new dramatists to express themselves without regard to political or any other, except artistic, considerations.

Yeats was a fiery politician—he had helped in his revolutionary youth to organise opposition to a royal visit to Dublin—but he regarded propaganda in literature as an unpardonable sin.

It was as the champion of the freedom of literature that he conducted his long and bitter fight against the riotous audiences that tried to suppress Synge's "Playboy of the Western World".

He will be remembered, however, not only for his work in the theatre, but as the writer of one of the most delightful autobiographies in literature. His prose is a little too beauteous at times; but what a story-teller he is, with what a memory for all the strange characters he knew, and—to the surprise of many people—with what a sense of humour!

In later life he set himself to rid his verse of the element of beauteousness that he had grown to dislike, becoming more austere in phrase and more intellectual in mood.

One of his short poems bids a final farewell to his more decorative past:

"I made my song a coat
Covered with embroideries
Out of old mythologies
From head to throat;
But the fools caught it,
Wore it in the world's eyes
As though they'd wrought it.
Song, let them take it,
For there's more enterprise
In walking naked."

The later Yeats, however, is no less passionate than the earlier, though prouder, more bitter and more aristocratically contumelious.

After the Easter rebellion of 1916, Yeat's political ardour, which then seemed to be fading, revived; and, after the Anglo-Irish Treaty, he took his place in the Senate and, because of his association with the Cosgrave regime, had his tower home in the country burned down by political opponents.

He was a man of boundless public spirit, and, apart from his work in the Senate, he helped to run the "Irish Statesman" and to found the Irish Academy of Letters.

Another of his interests was psychic research, though even in regard to this he preserved his sense of humour.

Though he was awarded the Nobel Prize he had small hope of ever becoming a popular poet In one of his poems some years ago he wrote:

And I will sup at journey's end
With Landor and with Donne.

That is a prophecy which is likely to be fulfilled.

In appearance Yeats fulfilled the popular conception of a poet. He walked through the streets like a dreamer, his tall figure stooping slightly forward and his flowing tie recalling the days when he was an art student.

Rhythmic Chant

His speech, too, was the speech of one who habitually lived on Parnassus and who still preserved its accent when he descended to the common world and spoke in prose. If he read you for your criticism a letter he was about to send to an editor, he read it—from the "Dear Sir" onwards—in almost the same rhythmic chant in which he spoke his verse.

In his rooms at Woburn Buildings, in London, too, he was always a poet consciously and impressively playing the part of a poet. Among the shadows in which tall candles burned, the visitor had a sense of having been admitted into the mysteries.

He grew up, indeed, at a time when the pre-Raphaelite movement and the aesthetic movement had made art more self-conscious than it had ever been in these islands before and, as a result, many critics were alienated by what they regarded as marks of pose and decadence in his work.

They suspected that humbug lurked somewhere in the Celtic twilight; doubted the humanity of a poet who quoted with relish Villiers de l'Isle Adam saying, "As for living our servants will do that for us"; and questioned the virility of this melancholy theorist on "the autumn of the flesh".

The truth is, however, Yeats was one of the most virile poets imaginable, and though his early work was marked by some affectations, his genius triumphed in every style, decorative or simple, that he adopted

Something new had come into literature with "The Lake Isle of Innisfree", and there was no question of the genius of the poet who, inspired by Ronsard, wrote "When You Are Old":

When you are old and gray and full of sleep
And nodding by the fire, take down this book,
And slowly read, and dream of the soft look
Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep;
How many loved your moments of glad grace,
And loved your beauty with love

W. B. Yeats.

false or true;
But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you,
And loved the sorrows of your changing face.
And bending down beside the glowing bars,
Murmur, a little sadly, how love fled
And paced upon the mountains overhead,
And hid his face amid a crowd of stars.

Then came "The Wind Among the Reeds", with many aesthetic properties such as the "pearl-pale hand", no doubt, but with an imaginative content until then unknown in poetry in the English tongue. "Had I the Heavens' Embroidered Cloths", and "The Song of Wandering Aengus" were poems that could have come from no imagination other than that of W. B. Yeats.

Later, there followed the volume that contains one of the loveliest of his love-poems, "The Folly of Being Comforted", with its enchanting lines:

Time can but make her beauty over again.

and:

When all the wild summer was in her gaze.

—a flawless poem up to its moving close:

O heart, O heart, if she'd but turn her head.
You'd know the folly of being comforted.

Yeats himself, it is clear, preferred his later verse to the poetry in which we see him still in his singing robes, and when he was making a selection of his work for "The Oxford Book of Modern Verse", he included none of the great love-poems.

Thus, "The Folly of Being Comforted" is omitted, and in its place is the "After Long Silence", written in the style of his closing years:

Speech after long silence; it is right,
All other lovers being estranged or dead,
Unfriendly lamplight hid under its shade,
The curtains drawn upon unfriendly night,
That we descant and yet again descant
Upon the supreme theme of Art and Song;
Bodily decrepitude is wisdom: young
We loved each other and were ignorant.

Critics will probably quarrel for generations as to the period during which Yeats's genius came to perfect flower. Contemporary criticism seems to prefer the old Yeats to the young.

The truth is, however, that from all periods of his life as a poet—whether as dreamer and lover, or as critic and autobiographer—he has bequeathed a body of verse rich in imaginative magic and in a style in which only a great artist can enshrine the discoveries of his senses and his spirit.

WHEN MY HEAD IS STUFFED-UP, MOTHER TELLS ME
TO TAKE
Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

Maud Gonne's Life Story

Irish Heroine Describes The Freedom Struggle Of The Nineties

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

Then I saw a tall, beautiful woman with dark hair, blown on the wind, and I knew it was Kathleen in Houlihan. She was crossing the bog towards the hills, springing from stone to stone over the treacherous surface, and the little white stones shone, marking a path behind her, then faded into darkness. I heard a voice say. "You are one of the little stones on which the feet of the Queen have rested on her way to Freedom." The sadness of the night took hold of me and I cried; it seemed so lonely just to be one of those little stones left behind on the path.

Being old now and not triumphant I know the blessedness of having been "one of those little stones" on the path to Freedom.

While the recent passing away of W.B. Yeats removes from the surviving chains of names, which will always remain associated with the making of moderr history of literary and political Ireland. a powerful and important link, with both George Moore and A.E. (George Russell) every year a more distant, if equally warmly cherished memory, it is not a little consolation to think that there are still sufficient number of men and women living through our epoch of the Yeatsean generation.

PERSPECTIVE OF YEARS

What is more, they are not mere names around which the aroma of the Irish renaissance clings, but living and, at least, intellectually, the most dynamic personalities towards whom one may not turn in vain to steal a more authentic, more intimate glimpse of the past that has already passed into history and whose memories still possess the magic power of preserving into the written word and the narrative and evoking, with a remarkable vividness, event after event of what we to-day accept in the historical perspective as the reality of the Irish struggle. Time to some of these spirits, whose ardour is not smothered and would appear almost unquenchable, has brought a calmness and mellowness of thought that is charged with retrospective, philosophical quality, rid finally of impermanent, momentary emotions—the hatreds that even the great are human enough to harbour, the jealousies, the misjudgments, the misunderstandings.....; their vision is the vision from which the mists have evaporated clear and ultimate—the vision of the wise and the sad.....

Maud Gonne MacBride.

A SERVANT OF THE QUEEN

Maud Gonne MacBride is one of the members of this small group and her autobiography, "A Servant of the Queen" (Victor Gollancz, Ltd., London, S. 10-6 net), makes the most interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the period that covers the decisive years of the 'nineties. Although, of course, she belongs in the strict classification to the sphere of Irish political struggle, it is impossible to resist the demands of the essential unity that defines the common dream of a free and great Ireland. No Irish writer has expounded this all-pervading unity, so coherent and unmistakable more successfully than A.E., who possessed in such an unusual degree, as Yeats himself attests, the gift of impartiality and the passionate impassive and just judgment and who himself moved from pigs to poetry with his exquisite sincerity, his dream of Irish greatness (as well as Indian, symbolized by our truth-loving Yuddhisthir) and his surprising powers of meditation and song. The hero and heroine of the Irish history belonged to no strictly limited sphere either of political activity or the purely literary, even if the common impulse, the strange and dazzling power motivating action were split and segregated.

MAUD GONNE

Maud Gonne (as she is better known), who speaks throughout her "memoire" of 'Young Willie' or Willie Yeats, although she certainly possessed affinities with the Irish 'literati,' found herself plunged in the political struggle as much by the accident of her life as by deliberate and irrevocable choice. Although, at times, she betrays a slight tinge of bitterness, for instance, in speaking of Yeats' succumbing to Lady Gregory's Theatre movement (she describes the tug-of-war over the trophy of this literary lion between Lady Gregory and the wealthy Miss Horniman in an amusing manner) and would even have preferred him to have given more of himself to the active political struggle in which she was constantly engaged, she has never been fanatical about it. A woman of rare beauty (as her photograph shows) and charm she reveals her special character, typically or, perhaps, ideally Irish, despite her mixed parentage and Unionist family tradition; she had had perhaps the most accurate understanding of her 'vocation'—the all-absorbing single-heartedness and passion for the cause to which she dedicated herself with such almost unique self-possession and natural courage. That was why she refused to go on the stage, although she inspired Yeats' "The Countess Cathleen." That was why too, she refused to marry the infatuated young Willie Yeats (she married finally MacBride, the Irish revolutionary and fellow-worker, who, perhaps, through the working of a fate of which she had had a sufficient warning, was shortly afterwards executed).

LIFE'S ADVENTURE

Daughter of a military officer in the British army who placed in an important position in the Dublin Castle sympathized with the Irish cause and was on the point of throwing up his commission before death tragically cut off retreat, Maud Gonne went through experiences which she narrates so simply and effectively in her book: they strike one like the stuff of which fiction is made. Yet life could be stranger in its hard, tangible reality than anything imagination may project in the world of the makebelieve and drifting after the death of her father, whose love and influence did not fail to leave their impression on the personality in which she blossomed in the current of life, with passive acceptance she found her feet, when the call came to throw herself into the Irish struggle.

FIRST WOMAN

It was before the 'nineties and we would be disappointed, if we searched the pages of Liam O'Flaherty's to find her prototype. Although women came on the scene in the later phases of the Irish struggle in Maud Gonne's time, there were very few, practically none, and it is hardly surprising that she should tell Harrington:

> But you don't want women's work. None of the parties in Ireland want women; the National League, the Fenians, the Celtic Literary Society, the Contemporary Club, have refused me membership because they accept no women members.....

That did not, of course, prevent her from throwing herself into the battle and playing a role in it that must seem unique. The single inspiration of her life was the hatred of British imperialism; but it would be wrong to imagine her as an anti-British revolutionary living on this feeling of hatred. She writes quite calmly: "No more can the British Empire stand or go without famine in Ireland, opium in China, torture in India, pauperism in England, disturbance and disorder in Europe and robbery everywhere." But hers was the pure, impersonal hatred that had not had in it the slightest trace of hysteria. On the contrary, she possessed the clearest understanding of the nature of the evil which she made it her life-purpose to fight. She had had besides her Irishness, strains of English, Scotch and French blood in her and this heredity may, perhaps, explain a little of the doggedness, the steadfastness of purpose, the essential clarity of her vision.

HER MISSION

Maud Gonne's book tells us in a simple, direct and clear narrative the story both of her personal life and the struggle in which she played such an important part. This remarkable woman did many things that must appear incredible and to do which required a will

(Continued On Page 54)

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A Page For Women

Wonders Of Sleep

The Essential Factor Of Beauty

BY MISS ALICE SEQUEIRA B.A. B.T.)

Happily the craving for beauty and all that is fine is no more regarded as being vain, frivolous and foolish. Both nature and science have justified man's inborn instinct for beauty and it is now accepted that the culture of health and beauty serves for the betterment of the race. Beauty is an index of health, vigour and vitality, and surely these are essential qualities if one is to derive happiness from, and success in, life. Personal beauty has many component factors, figure, poise, gestures, manners, taste in clothes and the indefinable something we call charm. Facial features play a large part, but beauty is by no means skin-deep There are many, who lay stress on exercise, games, fresh air, diet and sunlight as contributing factors to health and beauty, yet though sleep is almost as essential as any of the rest it is not included.

Our Sleep Requirements

Sleep and the consequent complete relaxation of the muscles are necessary for the cultivation of a graceful, vital and active body for the proper working of the tissues and organs, for the elimination of waste products, for a sound digestion and for the maintenance of an alert brain. Since sleep is so essential and since the telltale lines around the eyes speak of sleepless nights and reduced vitality, let us see how much sleep each one requires.

Sleep requirements vary with age, sex, climate and occupation. Children must have at least nine hours of sleep, yet the younger children often sleep less than the older ones. It is quite common to find the percentage of heavy morning sleepers increasing with age, with the natural result that they are late for breakfast, eat it hurriedly, are late for school and are not as wide-awake and cheerful as those who start the day with well rested brains and muscles. It is observed that children coming from the poorer classes are mentally a year behind the average child, and this mental backwardness is as much due to insufficient sleep as to under nourishment. The poor child has to share his bedroom and, perhaps, his bed with others, is disturbed in the early morning hours by the elders, who get up early, and in the night by those who work till late at night. His insufficient bed clothes cause him to suffer from vermin, mosquitoes and cold. The problem of sleep for him is a problem of housing and poverty, and he is not on an equal advantage with his richer companions.

It has sometimes been said that one can sleep too much, even as one can eat too much. In normal children over indulgence in sleep is rare. It is also true that children can manage to do or months without some of the sleep they are entitled to, but it must be borne mind, that all the time they

(Continued On Page 53)

(Continued from Col. 4).

slices a day. And—this is most important—stick to soft drinks!

THEN EXERCISE RELIGIOUSLY.

If you are not active out-of-doors in games or sports, then you must do daily calisthenics, preferably in the open air. Simple corrective ones planned for the particular parts of your body which you wish to proportion nicely.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Beauty And You

Make Your Figure Your Hobby

If you take advantage of it, summer and vacation days, is the time to pull yourself together and streamline your figure.

Most of us have some opportunity for getting out-of-doors and being active one way or the other—by playing games, being interested in a sport for exercise, gardening, or bicycling. There are numerous ways to work off that excess poundage and being your measurements down to appealing lines.

GO AT IT INTELLIGENTLY.

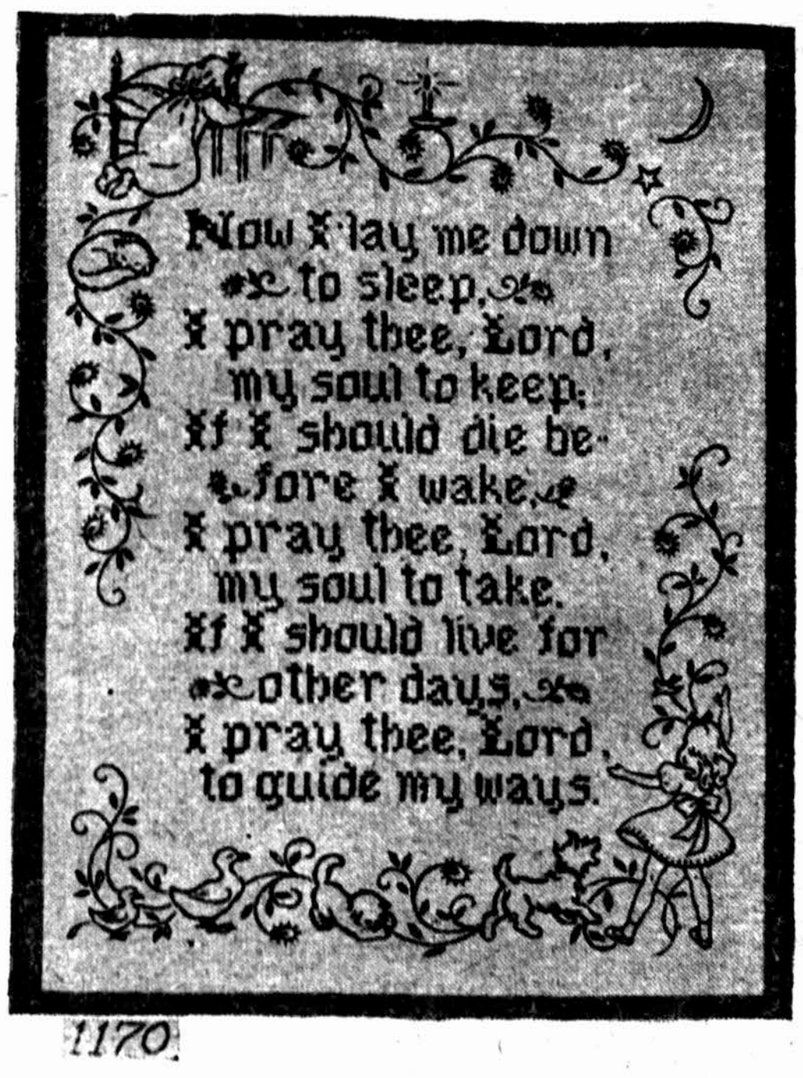
I do not advocate losing weight rapidly. Nor do I think a woman over fifty should diet her way to slimness if she is by nature meant to be heavy set. Or let us say, solid. But all women should and can rid themselves of bulges that ruin the figure line. Obesity in itself is harmful to health. If you loose weight intelligently, through corrective exercises and intelligent diet, you feel much better for having done so.

THE PROBLEM OF MENUS.

During hot weather women require less food. So it is a splendid time to cut down your menus and keep them cut down as the cooler days appear. Keep to the lean meats. Eat many crisped green vegetables raw—in salads if you prefer with a dressing made of lemon and olive oil. Drink orange juice for dessert or eat fruit. Never let sauces, potatoes or cream be served you. You need some starch so eat whole wheat bread, not more than three

(Continued in col. 2)

Child's Prayer



1170

At last we have something for every child and yet a perfect panel for every home. It is a simple prayer but has interesting drawings of children and animals. Women as well as children will be proud to have this panel in their homes. It measures 12 by 17 inches and can be used in any room.

"My secret for an alluring complexion ...Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream"

Every woman wants to look her best and be admired for her lovely complexion. That is just what Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream will do for you. It forms an invisible film that lets your pores breathe, and makes your skin soft and velvety. And it cleverly conceals little skin blemishes that sometimes mar a beautiful complexion. Perfect Vanishing Cream gives your skin complete protection against sun, wind, rain and dust. It is an ideal powder base, and lends a smooth finish to your make-up, preserving it for hours.

Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Face Powder is famous for its refined texture and delicate fragrance. It comes in six flattering shades that harmonize with the most exacting complexion. It clings for hours, and will spare you the embarrassment of a shiny nose.

Here you have the secret of an alluring complexion — a secret that has made Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream and Face Powder the choice of beautiful women everywhere.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. C, Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

Our Short Story

An Unexpected Blessing

By BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

"Max. I've decided to leave you." Pamela said.

Max did not take his eye from the speedometer needle. It was flickering around the 70 mark. It went up to 71 then to 72. Ahead the road lay straight and black beneath the glaring Arizona sun. Max had always felt that the old bus could do 80; this was the first opportunity he had to find out.

After an interval in which neither of them spoke, Pamela went on: "At first I thought it was going to be fun being married to an author, being able to travel around and live where we pleased and have people point us out. Now I know what a fool I was to think that an author was any different from an ordinary man."

"That's the trouble with women." Max said. "They're idealists." The speedometer needle had touched 73, but slipped back to 72 again. He decided he'd been wrong about the car being able to do 80. It would be dangerous to try, even on a road like this

"It's man's fault if they are." Pamela said bitterly. "You made me think our lives were going to be different." She laughed suddenly and it had a peculiarly hard sound "Why, for the past five years I've been nothing but a—a widow You and your stories! Ha! Success isn't worth the price at any cost It was a revelation to find out I didn't count, that nothing counted in your life but whether a character was acting as you thought he ought to act. The only time I amounted to anything was when you wanted to get a feminine reaction to some silly plot idea you had."

"You'd laugh if you know how right you were, "Max said. The speedometer needle had jumped to 75. The purple range of mountains they had been aiming at all morning were more distinct. "Anyhow, it's a swell dramatic situation. I decided two weeks ago to leave you."

"Oh?" She glanced at him sideways, trying to conceal her astonishment.

"Sure," he said. "There's two sides to every story. While I was plugging along, trying to lift myself by my boot straps and hit the better magazines, what were you up to? Amusing yourself by playing around with a lot of silly, empty-headed nincompoops."

The realisation that he had noticed, amazed her, yet she managed to get a sting into her reply. "I'll thank you to be more respectful when speaking of my friends."

"Friends!" Ha! It's no compliment to you to boast such friends.

"At least they're sincere. They're not vain and stubborn and egotistical."

"Meaning that I'm vain and stubborn and egotistical? Well, may be you're right. Maybe that's what kept me going those years when I discovered how the odds were stacked against me."

"Odds?"

"You. You made the odds. I thought if I kept plugging you'd understand and help, realizing why I was doing it. But that thought never entered your pretty little head. You were too concerned about making an impression on your vacant-faced chums."

Pamela bit her lip. She was puzzled, curiously frustrated, annoying aware that things were not going as she had expected. She looked at her husband again, started to speak, but he interrupted:

"Well, it doesn't matter now. It's all over. At last we understand each other. Relief, eh!"

"Max" She shouted the word, her eyes suddenly wide with terror. They had come to the foothills of the mountains, shot around a curve, and directly in their path stood a huge oil truck, its rear end jacked up.

Pamela's eyes dropped to the speedometer. The needle rested at 80, and suddenly, in a rush of vividness, she was aware of many things: The speed at which they were travelling, the fact that Max was unaware of that speed, the imminence of death.

She had no further time to think or analyse. Max swore, sounding like a man who abruptly been started into awareness. Pamela was aware of the car swerving sharply, of the screeching of brakes, of a man wildly waving his arms and scrambling for the safety of the roadside. Then, beyond the car's hood, was emptiness, space. She had a sense of having the road drop from beneath them, of hurtling downward. There was a crash, a continued series of crashes that grew dimmer and dimmer and finally vanished entirely.....

"Take me to him. Take me to Max." Pamela knew suddenly it was her own voice speaking the words, that she had been speaking them for hours. A white-clad figure standing above her materialized into a nurse. She tried to sit up, but the effort was too much. "Is he—is he—"

"Fine. You were both lucky. Oh, so very lucky. Yes, of course you can see him. But first you must sleep."

"No! No! I must see him now. Let me—" A door opened. Two attendants wheeled in a table. A doctor came behind, smiling.

"It's no good," the doctor said. "I couldn't do a thing with him until I let him see his wife. How is she?"

Pamela didn't hear the nurse's reply. She heard only Max saw only him, the anguish in his eyes as he raised his head to look at her.

"Darling, you know now. I—was stubborn. I had to tell you that I had decided—my vanity wouldn't let me admit that—I still loved you. And the car. I was sure it would do 80. Darling, can you—will you forgive?"

The doctor smiled at the nurse, the nurse smiled at the doctor. They tiptoed out. Being experts in the study of humanity they understood. Sometimes accidents were blessings.

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THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel."

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST INDIAN TENNIS PLAYERS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

In the "Indian Lawn Tennis Annual" (1938-39) Alfred Estrabeau, the famous European Coach, has given his impression on "Indian Tennis". He writes:—

"Our players, will they improve? is the question asked most often. Why not?

"Before I try to explain, I must say about why I saw in France a few years ago. It is a bit awkward but I must talk of my country first. I won't say that the style of the tennis players in France is the best. If I did, I would be wrong and be open to the question, what has happened to them now? Where are they in the tennis world?

"I think the temperament of the present-day players is quite different to that a few years back. When I speak of French players, it is mainly from the onlooker's point of view.

WHAT THE MUSKETEERS DID

"The most important thing which struck me was that the then best four or five players never lost an opportunity of playing against one another, though each had his own supporters in every city and club. They played for the sake of the game and the pleasure it gave them, not caring the least for the opinion of their respective supporters. Because they were real sportsmen.

"Unlike India, the distances between places in France are very short, and this always gave the players a chance to meet each other very often. I hope my amateur friends in India do not mind my frankness as this is only meant for their own good.

DIFFERENT PICTURE IN INDIA

"Here in India, I had the impression that the top players tried to avoid each other. The European tour will be very helpful as it would give the players a chance to know each other better besides the experience that they may require in the game. I hope that in the future, they will play more tournaments, exhibition and friendly matches against one another."

The above is a severe indictment of our top-notchers. It is an undeniable fact that they try to avoid one another lest they should lose their positions in the national or provincial Ranking Lists. I had occasions to refer to this before. Now it comes from an absolutely impartial and authoritative source. Really, how is it possible for them and Indian Tennis to improve, if the leading players of the country do not make every endeavour in that direction?

NOT SO IN OLD DAYS

In the old days things were different in India too. The leading stars took every opportunity of crossing blades with one another, even at great personal inconvenience and expense. They flocked at Bombay and Calcutta and other centres just for the pleasure of meeting old rivals and paying off old scores if possible. The advent of a new star was equally acclaimed by all. Everybody would be keen to see him and even measure their strength. There was no question of first or second class train fares and big hotel bills to pay. Everybody paid his own expenses. The Tournament Committees could not afford to pay them. The players did it all for the love of the game.

CHANGING TIMES

Times are changed now. Public interest in the game has increased ten-fold. It may be due to the visits of the foreign teams. But partly it is due to the changing times. Every game is now better supported by the public than before. Therefore the Tournament Committees vie with another in securing the leading stars of the country. Many tournaments have now sprung up in different parts of India. Most of them now offer travelling and other expenses to the players who have a "capacity to draw". Consequently there is a veritable tug-of-war between them. Here is an excellent chance for them to make most out of the bargain. They travel from place to place, as in a triumphal march, taking care to see that their strongest rivals are not in the offing.

ADVANTAGES MISUSED

The players of to-day are in a much more advantageous position than their predecessors. They cannot only travel from place to place at other people's expense but have the best of games without any personal loss. It is not uncommon that they are supplied with sporting requisites, free of charge, by obliging manufacturers who want a push in their sales by these popular players. In addition they get prizes which are fairly alluring. If these players were to utilise their opportunities to the fullest, they would surely improve their play much more than they do. But they would not, as Estrabeau rightly remarks, for fear of a defeat. This does not redound to their credit or to their sportsmanship.

DEFEATIST MENTALITY

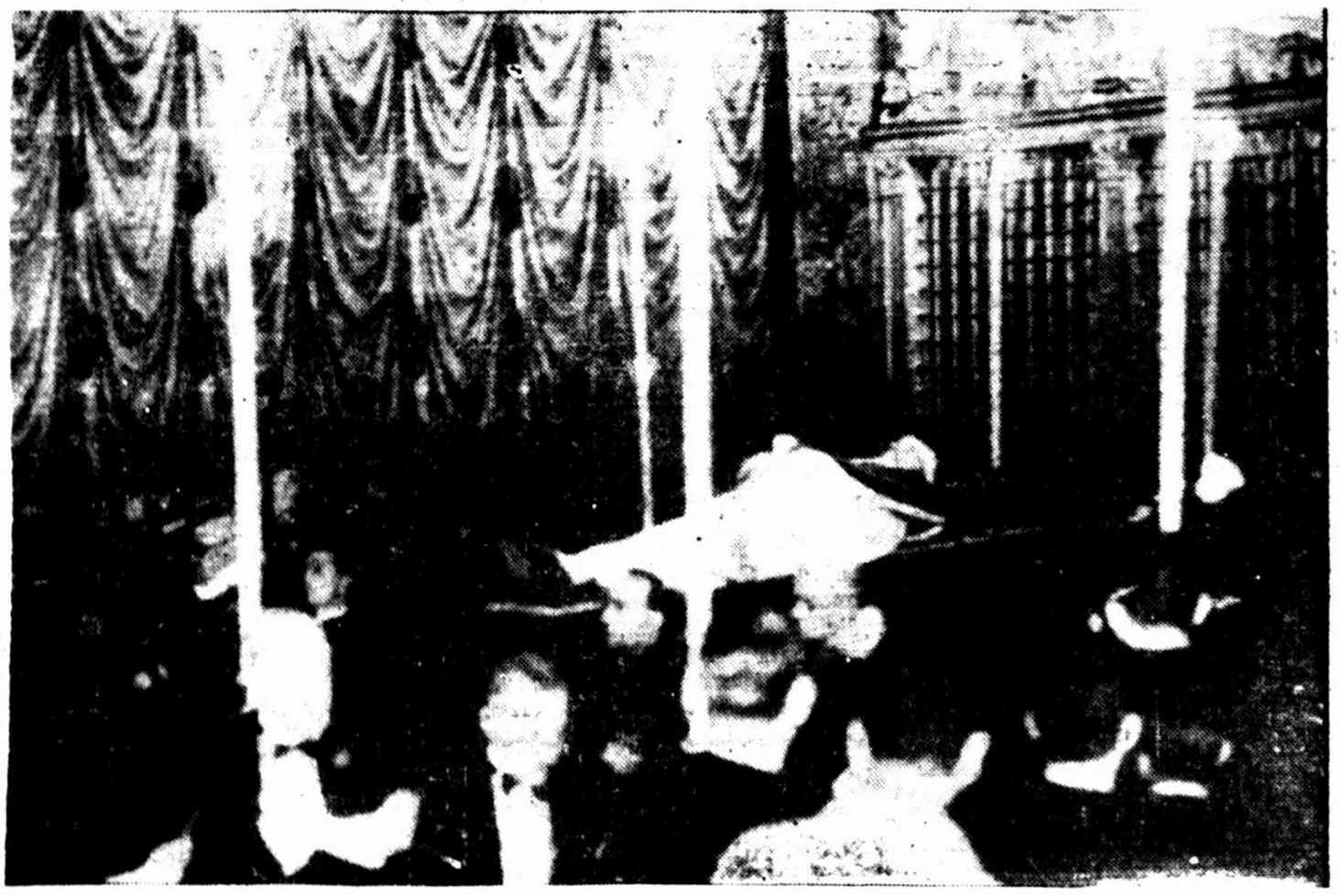
This defeatist mentality must be changed if India is to rise higher and reach the top of the world. The All-India and Provincial Associations are trying hard to raise the standard of tennis in this country and to increase its popularity by every means. Foreign teams are being invited from year to year to display their attainments. Foreign coaches are being imported to teach them the fineness of the game. And last but not the least, picked players are being sent abroad to gain further experience of top-class play. These may not be enough to turn them into world-beaters straightaway .They need greater preparation at home and longer training abroad. But if those who are sent out or those who are coached at home do not make the best use of their lessons they are simply wasted. Poor as India is, she cannot afford these expensive luxuries. She must have full value for the money she spends. This is a lesson which must be brought home to every Indian player.

AMBITION AND DEVOTION

Of course, I do not wish to be too hard on the players. I realise that they have their difficulties and inconveniences to consider. They cannot afford to sacrifice all their time, energy and money for the cultivation of a game. After all, it is a sport and a pastime. It will not give them a living in after life, unless conditions of play are changed altogether. Even then many people would not care to live on its earning. That apart, it is up to the rising stars—even those who have reached the zenith of Indian Tennis—to make good of the chances offered to them. They must have the ambition to rise to the highest level of world tennis. When a Jiroh Satoh, a Jamagishi and a Kho-Sin-Kie can reach its front rank, there is no reason why an Indian player should not do so. They need to persevere and pursue their course with a singleness of purpose and endless devotion —without any fear of defeat and disappointment. Then only they would succeed in reaching their goal. They must bear this in mind that India has produced world champions in the sporting field and world teachers in other walks of life. There is nothing to prevent her from producing a world-beater in Tennis. Only those who persistently try, succeed.

A TIMELY WARNING

It is not the purpose of this article to preach a sermon to tennis players in general and our top-rankers in particular. My sole object is to sound them a note of warning. Feeling is gaining ground everywhere that some of the players are out to exploit the Tournament Committees more for their personal benefit than the advancement of the game. I have even heard that they would refuse to encourage such players in future. That will be as injurious to the players as to the game. Because, as I have already pointed out, the meeting of first rate players from different parts of the country is as necessary for the progress of the players as of the game. If the leading players are restricted to their own provinces—it will practically amount to that when their reasonable expenses are not paid by the Tournament Committees—their chances of attaining higher levels would be very much jeopardised. So, in their own interests, I hope the top-rankers would make every effort to participate in as many major tournaments as they can and reduce their travelling bills to the minimum. The Tournament Committees may be relied upon to pay them their reasonable charges in the interest of their tournament, but they cannot be expected to ruin themselves to please the players, as it is happening to-day.



The embalmed body of Pope Pius XI, Lying in State in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican on Feb. 10.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11181)

Wanted students for canning fruits, vegetable, etc. Earn big money. Moderate coaching fees. Apply Quentin Farm, Abdulrehman Street, Bombay. (11442)

52. TO BE LET.

Girgaum Road 477-79 Chira Bazar opposite Sonapur Lane airy building 4 floors for high caste Hindoos. Inquire within. (11436)

To Let. At Motilal Mansion, opposite Kamdar Maidan, near King Edward Hospital, Parel, a self-contained block, water supply whole day. Apply Bhaya on premises. (11415)

68. FLATS TO LET

Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor" westerly first floor Drawing, Dining, three bed rooms 200/- Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building" two, three roomed modern flats. (11444)

CONTINUED
MAZA MULGA
Prabhat's 'MY SON' in Marathi
14th WEEK
CENTRAL
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

PUBLIC PRAISED IT!
ADHIKAR
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun.: 2 p.m.
PLAZA

HAVE YOU SEEN BABY VIMAL?
MEET THIS CUTIE in HUNS PICTURES'
DEVATA
AT
WEST-END
3rd Triumphant WEEK
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.
GONORRHOEA CURED
OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m., and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m., only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY 4.

Auction Sales

MESSRS. EASTERN AUCTION CO.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW (MONDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Flat furniture, Drawing room cabinet, Kelvinator, Singer Machine, H.M.V. Gramophone, Remington typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, Safe, Harmoniums, etc.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post, Datha (Kathiawar). (11319)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Wanted Candidates to Secure Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical Degrees by Post. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (11435)

270. PALMISTS

Consultation Fee Rupee One only Prof. N. A. Mawn. World famous Palmist in Coronation Building, Second Floor, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. (11426)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

CHEAP RAIL TICKETS FOR ALL CLASSES

for visitors to the Indian National Congress at TRIPURI (Madan Mahal).

Concession Return Tickets at one and one-half single journey fares over the G.I.P. Railway will be issued from 28th February to 12th March, 1939, both days inclusive for ALL Classes from ALL stations on the G.I.P. Railway, (excluding Dhond-Baramati, Pachora-Jamner, Pulgaon-Arvi, Central Provinces and Dharwa-Pusad Railways; tickets from stations on these lines to Madan Mahal will be issued at 2 single journey fares over the feeder Railways and at 1-1/3 fares over the G.I.P. Railway) and via to Madan Mahal which is the rail-head for the Congress site, and will be available for completion of return journey upto 24th March, 1939.

Full particulars can be obtained.

from ANY G. I. P. STATION MASTER
or
THE INFORMATION BUREAU, V. T., BOMBAY.

10504.

WELL-KNOWN SOCIAL WORKER DEAD

Rustom J. Vimadalal Passes Away

"The Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the sad and premature death of Mr. Rustom J. Vimadalal which occurred on Thursday last at 3 P.M.

The late Mr. Vimadalal was suffering from heart trouble for some time past.

Mr. Vimadalal was an energetic and enthusiastic social worker and worked always for the welfare of the Parsi community with devotion and zeal.

For twelve years he acted as Honorary Secretary of the Jasan-Committee rendering signal services to the community. He was also prominently connected with the Zoroastrian Building Society, Zoroastrian Association and the Parsi Unemployment Relief Fund.

BUDGET LEAKAGE

Stock Exchange President's Statement

Interviewed by a press representative regarding the statement made by the Finance Minister in the Bombay Assembly, concerning electricity duty and speculation in shares, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Bombay Stock Exchange, said:—

Rumours were current on the Exchange that Government secured the present reduction in rates on electricity on an understanding with the companies concerned that no further curtailment would be required hereafter for a certain period.

Some of those who were in the know of this information bought the shares and the rates improved.

Similarly when the companies decided for the first time to reduce the rates, some of those who were aware of this speculated on the Exchange by selling shares, and there was a heavy fall.

I drew attention to this fact and requested the Finance Minister to make it clear at the time of the Budget discussion whether the report current in the market was true or false.

It is reported in the Press that the Finance Minister assured the House that Government did not desire to put the companies to any further loss. If this report is correct, then what Mr. Latthe meant is, in my opinion, that there would be no further reduction in electricity rates."

WOES OF KISANS

March To Tripuri Planned

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 22

Kisan Conferences at various places are being held daily when thousands of Kisans attend them and pay serious attention to the Lectures delivered by the Kisan Sabha workers. Such Conferences were held in the last week at Shapur, Sihra Kundam, Barela and Katangi.

The problem of problems before the Kisans of this Province is that of bread.

Kisans are burdened with excessive rent and other intolerable dues. Failure to pay these entails such action Numerous instances are forthcoming wherein the Malguzars eject the Kisans even if they fail to pay one Kist of rent out of the two.

The fear of ejection, the excessive rents, the incredibly heavy burden of debts. the grazing fees and the coercive methods employed by the Government to realise "Taccavi Loans". All these constitute a great hardship on the Kisans.

They are equally interested in the coming Session of the National Congress at Tripuri as they know that it is the Congress Government in their Province and if they put their just and urgent demands before the great leaders of the Congress they may get some relief And hence the idea of a Kisan March at the time of Congress Session appeals to them most and they are showing great readiness to join the march.

To-day Mr. Indulal Yagnik and Mr. Bukhari arrived here to organise the Kisan March at the Tripuri Congress. Mr. Yagnik will have a whirl-wind tour of the Jubbulpore District during the ensuing week.

MILLOWNERS' TRIBUTE TO BRABOURNE

At a special meeting of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, held on Friday touching references were made to the remarkable qualities of the late Lord Brabourne, and eloquent tributes were paid to the services rendered by him during his term of office as Governor of Bombay. The Chairman of the Association, Mr. Krishnaraj Madhavji D. Thackersey, presided.

Mahatma Leaves For Rajkot

Going Purely On Peace Mission

Seeking After Truth— To Rectify Wrong, If Done

"Rajkot, A Test Case"

WARDHA, Feb. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement:—

"The following wires have been exchanged between the First Member of the Rajkot State Council and myself:—"Hear Satyagraha prisoners Rajkot jail fasting, for Sardhar prisoners said to be inhumanly treated. Could you enlighten me? Gandhi dated 20th February".

"Your telegram. Personally visited Sardhar yesterday. No truth absolutely whatsoever regarding ill-treatment to prisoners —First Member Council, dated 21st."

"Thanks wire. You are silent about hunger-strike. Have again long wire about atrocities. Difficult to disbelieve. Everyday urge growing that I should myself plunge. Agony of Ruler's breach of faith, coupled with growing tales of terrorism, becoming unbearable. Have no desire to embarrass Thakore Saheb or Council. Would like you listen to Voice of Old man, claiming to be Rajkot's friend, Gandhi" —dated 22nd"'.

"NOTHING BUT FABRICATION"

"Absolutely no truth in allegations of ill-treatment to Sardhar prisoners. Whole thing nothing but fabrication. Regular programme of daily diet, bedding, etc., nearly on same lines as Rajkot arranged. Written information to above effect given to prisoners on hunger-strike, in local jail by me. In spite of these they unreasonably insist continue fasting. Assure you everything humanly possible being done to give fair treatment. Please have no anxiety. First Member, dated 23rd".

"I COME AS PEACE MAKER'

"If all reports are fabrication, it is serious for me and co-workers. If there is substance in them it is serious reflection on the State authorities. Meanwhile the hunger-strike continues. My anxiety is unbearable. Therefo.e propose start for Rajkot, tomorrow night, taking with me medical attendent, Secretary and typist. I come in search of truth and peacemaker. Have no desire to court arrest. I want to see things for myself and shall make ample amends if my co-workers have been guilty of fabrication I shall also plead with Thakoresaheb to repair breach of faith with his people. I shall ask people to avoid demonstrations, and am asking Sardar, pending my effort in Rajkot, to suspend Satyagraha by persons in Rajkot or from outside. If by any chance Thakore Saheb and Council can restore Pact intact, subject to adjustment of members, and prisoners are immediately set free and fines restored, I naturally cancel my proposed departure. You can send official with full authority to negotiate adjustment as to personnel. Majority of Sardar's nominees will be a condition. May God guide Thakore Saheb and his Councillors. May I expect express wire? Gandhi, dated 24th".

BREACH OF FAITH DENIED

"Since you telegram you must have received information that hunger-strike has been discontinued since last night having no justification as telegram sent to you by Nanalal Jasani and Mohanlal Gadhawala must have convinced you. His Highness does not consider there has been any breach of faith on his part, and is only anxious that a representative Committee appointed by him should be able to start working in calm atmosphere, so that he may be in a position to introduce as soon as possible such reforms as may be found by him to be required after fully considering the Committee recommendations. His Highness feels sure that in the circumstances explained, you will appreciate that no useful purpose could be served by your coming here now. He wishes once again to assure you that no atrocities or terrorism have been or will be allowed. First Member, dated 24th".

DEPARTURE FOR RAJKOT

"Your wire is no answer to my heartfelt entreaty. I leave for Rajkot to-day, on my mission of peace. Gandhi—dated 25th".

"These wires tell their own tale. I am glad that the fast is broken. That certainly removes one cause of anxiety. But the charge of fabrication abides. I know personally many of the workers in Rajkot. They and I must make full reparation if they have resorted to falsehood in order to make out a case of atrocities against the authorities. The struggle in Rajkot, as in other States, is part of the struggle for the liberation of India. Mutual mud-flinging cannot advance the cause. Truth must be ascertained.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS

"The telegram of the First Member denies the charge of breach of faith. It baffles me. I do not know what is meant by the denial. The notification announcing the Pact and The notification announcing the breach with Sardar Patel are clearly contradictory, as one reads the plain language of the two.

BENT ON FINDING OUT TRUTH

"I have suggested that the Resident at Rajkot is responsible for the breach. I have been told that I have been hasty in bringing this charge, and there is another side. If there is, it is my duty to know it. I shall make it a point to seek an interview with him, and if I find that I have done an injustice to him, I shall tender a public apology. I feel that it is wrong on my part to allow the sufferings to continue in the midst of mutual recriminations. The least I can do is to go to Rajkot, and find out the truth and invite the Thakore Saheb to repair what is a palpable breach of faith, unless I discover that the repudiation of this charge is somehow justified.

RAJKOT, A TEST CASE

"If the statements made by the workers about atrocities are true, there must be found a way of avoiding such exhibitions of man's worst passions. He must be helped against himself, if it is at all possible.

It is part of the struggle for liberty, if it is non-violent, to reclaim even the Goondas, whether they are to be found among the people or those in authority. By going to Rajkot, I want to exert myself to the utmost of my capacity and find out the way of dealing with the goonda element in society. In this respect Rajkot is a test case.

I go to Rajkot because I am the same friend of the States that I have always claimed to be.

It hurts me that by force of circumstances all of which perhaps I do not know, the Ruler of Rajkot has been made to break his word given to his people. I hold that it is the duty of the Princes of Kathiawar—if not of all India and their advisers —to help to rectify the wrong if it is one. An honourable mutual understanding is impossible if faith becomes a valueless article. Life to me becomes a burden, when I find myself witness of a breach of faith, as I happen to be in this case. Let it be recalled that I was the author of the draft that the Ruler of Rajkot signed, with but a slight modification. I know that Sardar Vallabhbhai left no stone unturned to ensure that it was signed with the fullest understanding.

MESSENGER OF PEACE

"As I go to Rajkot purely as a messenger of peace, I have asked Sardar Patel to suspend the Rajkot Civil Resistance, whilst under God's guidance I make the humble effort to end the agony. The public will please remember that I am an invalid so far as the body is concerned. They will avoid demonstrations at the stations. In Rajkot the citizens will carry out the instructions of the State authorities during the suspension want the silent prayers of all period. I shall need freedom from turmoil during my negotiations. I want the silent prayers of all who believe in them. Though Rajkot is a tiny place on the map of India, the principle for the vindication of which I go to Rajkot is one without which society must disintegrate."—A.P.

Jawaharlal Has Not Resigned?

Clarification Called For To Remove Dubiety Arising From Statement?

CALCUTTA, February 25.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has not sent any formal letter of resignation to the Congress President, as has been done by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, on behalf of himself and the other members of the Congress Working Committee. Pandit Nehru has only sent to Mr. Subhas Bose a copy of the statement which he issued from Wardha on February 22, together with a formal covering letter.

The exact position of Pandit Nehru in respect of his membership of the Congress Working Committee is, in consequence, the subject of considerable speculation here.

In some quarters, the procedure adopted by Pandit Nehru is interpreted as indicating that, at least from the constitutional view point, he has not so far resigned his membership.

Others express the opinion that the statement is sufficient in itself, and does not call for the addition of a formal letter of resignation.

In view of such conflicting opinions, there is a general desire here for a clarification of the position. When this will be available, is by no means certain. Necessarily the matter must be reserved for the Congress President, and, so far, his health has not permitted him to attend even to the most urgent business.

Undoubtedly, the recent developments are very much before the mind of the President, but, until his health permits, and when this will be is still uncertain, it is not likely that positive indication of the President's plans will become known.—A.P.

ELECTION OF NEW POPE

Conclave To Be Held On Wednesday

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 25.

The conclave, beginning on Wednesday in the Vatican Palace, where Cardinals and attendants totalling nearly 300 people, will be locked up until the Cardinals have elected a new Pope, is expected to last at least for four days. During that time the Cardinals will be completely isolated from the outside world. A majority of the windows in the part of the Vatican reserved for the Conclave has been sealed up.

Speculation is rife in Rome regarding the identity of the new Pope. It is considered certain that it will be an Italian, but there is likely to be a conflict between Liberal and Conservative tendencies in the church policy, and there is strong support both for Liberal Cardinal Pacelli, Secretary of State and for Conservative Cardinal Lavetrano, Archbishop of Palermo. If a deadlock arises a compromise might be reached by the election of a pure Churchman, like Cardinal Dalla Costa, Archbishop of Florence, but all forecasts may prove wrong. The choice may fall on one of the lesser known Cardinals in substantiation of the old Venetian saying "he who goes into the Conclave of a Pope comes out a Cardinal."—Reuter.

SCOTLAND v. IRELAND

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.

Twenty-five thousand spectators were present at the International Rugby match between Scotland and Ireland. It was drizzling and the turf was soft.

Ireland led by nine points to points to three.—Reuter.

IRELAND BEAT SCOTLAND

(Later)

Ireland beat Scotland by 12 points to three.

STOP PRESS

RECIPROCAL EXEMPTIONS

PRAGUE, Feb. 25.

It is officially announced that Government have decided to grant the German Minority exemption from Military Service.

At the same time, Czechoslovaks in Germany are being given similar exemption.—Reuter.

Reaction To Congress Cabinet Resignations

'LEFT' LEADERS HOLD CONSULTATIONS

Manifesto To Nation To Be Issued From Calcutta

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Feb. 25.

I understand that 'Left' organisations, following the "Rightists'" resignation "en bloc" from the Congress Working Committee, have resolved to honour their constitutional responsibility resulting from their part in Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's election and have definitely and without any 'Ifs' and 'Buts' decided to support Mr. Bose in forming a 'Left' Working Committee.

There was yesterday night an informal conference of important 'Left' leaders here and Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary, All India Congress Socialist Party and Swami Sahajanand, President, All India Kisan Sabha, are issuing a statement making the position of their respective organisations' clear, definitely and unequivocally declaring that their respective Parties will support Mr. Bose in forming a 'Left' Cabinet for carrying on the Congress programme.

I further understand that there will be held shortly a formal 'Left' conference at Calcutta at which a 'Left' manifesto embodying the 'Leftists' programme will be issued to the nation.

NEW WORKING COMMITTEE

The personnel of the 'Left' Cabinet will be decided at Calcutta. It is reported that perhaps Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Swami Sahajanand Acharya Narendra Deo, Dr. Ashraf, Sardar Sardul Singh Cavisher, Mian Iftiqaruddin, Mr. M. R. Masani, Dr. Suresh Banerjee, Mr. Sarat Bose and Prof. Ranga will be, besides others, in Mr. Bose's Cabinet. The Leftists have decided, it is further reported, not to include Messrs. Srinivas Iyenger, Nariman, Aney and Dr. Satyapal as they may not like to go against the 'Rightists', particularly when Mahatmaji is with the 'Rightists.'

It is reported that Swami Sahajanand will press Mr. Bose to make a change in the personnel of the Bihar Ministry, but it is stated that there is general pessimism in 'Leftists' circles here about the success of 'Left' action in forming a 'Left' Cabinet which, they fear would ultimately lead to a final parting of ways between the 'Right' and 'Left.'

It is even stated that the 'Left' rank and file may refuse to obey their 'Left' leaders and there is every possibility of a split in the 'Left Ranks.'

NO DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE

Influential Members' Move In A. I. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Feb. 25.

I understand that there is a definite move among influential All-India Congress Committee members to bring an amendment to the Haripura resolution granting affiliation to political parties in the Congress. The idea behind the move is that since the final battle for freedom is coming soon, the Congress army must be organised. But this is impossible in view of the present Congress politics and hence the Congress must declare that there cannot be divided allegience in the Congress.

"National freedom first and then anything else" should be the motto of every Congressman and all those who love the motherland. There is to-day a great danger of this primary and fundamental aim of the Congress being relegated to the background by the 'Left' forcing a battle royal over ideologies.

Then there is the danger and a likelihood of the Congress method of non-violence being circumscribed by the 'Left' which includes radicals, communists and revolutionaries who have never failed to show their lack of faith in non-violence as a weapon for winning Swaraj and it is feared, have only been marking time. Therefore those who have got full and implicit faith in the Congress fundamental aim of freedom first and the Congress method of non-violence to secure freedom not as a policy but as a creed must march together and must part company with those who have only a lingering faith in it.

It is reported that the movers behind this idea have got a suspicion that this is the cause of the 'Rightist' resignation and Mahatmaji's action. They read this in the Mahatma's statement on Mr Bose's election wherein he says "I am nothing if not a definite creed and principle" and in his repeated call to purge Congress of bogus members. Political circles expect that Mahatmaji in his forthcoming statement will make this point clear.

SUBHAS' HEALTH

Progress Towards Recovery Extremely Slow

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

A bulletin issued at 10 p.m. today on the condition of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress Page correction

"After having continuous fever for the past 36 hours, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose's temperature touched normal this morning, but soon after 12 noon it shot up to 102 degrees.

"Other symptoms remain unchanged and the progress towards recovery is extremely slow."

—A. P.

20 ARRESTS IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

Twenty Sunnis were arrested to-day in connection with the Madhe Sahaba agitation.—United Press.

Indians To Fight Kenya Colour Bar

Hartal Arranged For March 1; East African Indian Congress Decision

NAIROBI, Feb. 25.

The Executive of the East African Indian Congress has announced that they are planning to resist the British Government's Order-in-Council continuing the practice of reserving Kenya Highlands for settlement by Europeans.

The Order establishes an All European Advisory Board which the Governor will be obliged to consult regarding the disposal of land.

A haftal has been arranged for March 1 when the order formally comes into force and street processions are being organised. Particular disappointment is expressed by the Indians at the preference the order gives to non-British subjects of European race.

A second Order-in-Council published by Government secures native lands and invests them in a Trust Board.—Reuter.

"SEVEREST BLOW TO SUBHAS' PERSONAL POSITION"

"M. G." On Working Committee Resignations

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Indian National Congress is facing one of the most serious internal crises of its career, says the "Manchester Guardian" in a leader. It would be too early to say it is a split or prophesy with certainty that it will be a split since it always has shown itself as adaptable and as superficially cohesive as our own Conservative Party. But the re-election of Mr. Bose has been followed by the resignation of many of the very prominent figures in the Working Committee, and resignations are harder to get round than simple differences of opinion.

Commenting on the resignations from the Working Committee of some of the most prominent figures in the Indian National Congress the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

"Mr. Gandhi's influence and authority is incomparably greater than those of any other man in India, and Mr. Gandhi regards Mr. Bose's victory as a defeat for himself—an interpretation, which Mr. Bose refuses to admit, but which is generally accepted by others. In any case it has resulted in the severest blow to his personal position which Mr. Bose has yet suffered, the resignation from the Working Committee of Pandit Nehru. Socialists are certainly not yet in a position to control the Congress machine and most of them would prefer to accept the authority of Pandit Nehru rather than that of Mr. Bose. At present there would probably be little enthusiasm for a policy which would bring to an end the Provincial Congress Ministries, and force a struggle with the British. India is showing too many dangerous signs of division to be able to afford any more."—Reuter.

HUNGARIESTS SUPPRESSED

BUDAPEST, Feb. 24.

The Government have suppressed the "Hungariests", an extreme Right political group, alleged to be responsible for the bomb attack on the Synagogue.—Reuter.

A Budapest message dated February 4 stated that in the wake of the martial law decreed there, there was a bomb outrage in a Synagogue in which 14 persons, most of whom were aged Jew, died.

SURPRISE AT NEHRU'S STATEMENT

Possibility Of Bose's Resignation And Fresh Election To Presidentship

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resignation from the Working Committee has come as a surprise to the Socialist Circles here, as they did not expect it.

His statement against Sjt. Bose has caused still greater surprise in the Socialist Circles, which regard it as "unexpectedly bitter". If the deadlock continues the possibility of Sjt. Bose's resignation is not entirely ruled out here.

It considers that Dr. Pattabhiseetaramaiya the defeated candidate, would not be set up again by the old group for the presidentship, but some Socialist Circles opine that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru may be unanimously elected, to avoid further controversy. The offer may even go to Abul Kalam Azad again if he is willing. It is likely that his election too may be unanimous.

Sjt. Vishwanath Prasad, a member of the U. P. Congress Committee, in a statement, says that the resignations are nothing short of a betrayal of the national cause after the country's verdict. It is the bounden duty of every Congressman to stand by the Nation's Elect, in the grim struggle that is ahead.

They say that they want to expose the weakness of the Left in this way, but is it not like a cutting one's nose in spite the face?

RUMANIAN FASCISTS SENTENCED

Sequel To Plot To Blow Up Public Buildings

BUKHAREST, Feb. 25.

Sentences ranging from one to eight years' imprisonment have been passed by the Military Court on nine members of the banned "Iron Guard" including Buttu, a wealthy doctor and his son-in-law Marinescu, a neurologist in connection with the abortive "flame thrower" plot discovered following the mysterious explosion in a House in Bukharest on Jan. 7.

According to police, the plotters aimed destroying public buildings with machines capable of hurling a jet of blazing petrol tar a hundred yards.—Reuter.

Belgium Facing Cabinet Crisis

Socialists And Liberals To Vote Against Confidence Motion

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25.

A fresh Cabinet crisis is threatened. The Socialist Party in the Chamber has decided to vote against the motion of confidence in the new Government as a protest against what they regard a policy of deflation.

Liberals have already announced opposition to the Cabinet. In the event of both Socialists and Liberals' voting against the Government, its fall is certain.

The Chamber later decided by 109 votes to 47 to adjourn the vote on the new Government declaration until Tuesday. The Socialists agreed to the adjournment.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR-MAIL SERVICE

To Be Launched On May 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives has approved the appropriation of 996000 dollars to enable the Post Office Department to launch its Trans-Atlantic Airmail Service on May 1.

Reciprocal services from Britain and France and possibly other countries are expected to follow. The Post Office expects the service to be self-supporting, from the start.—Reuter.

U. S. A. Forges Ahead

100 Million Dollars Approved For Acquisition Of Strategical Raw Materials

WASHINGTON, February 24.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE HAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THE BILL AUTHORISING AN EXPENDITURE OF 100-MILLION DOLLARS DURING THE NEXT FOUR YEARS FOR THE ACQUISITION OF STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS.

MANY SUCH RAW MATERIALS MUST AT THE PRESENT BE IMPORTED.—Reuter.

KING'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

It is stated that the King and the Queen will spend sometime both at White House and Hyde Park, President Roosevelt's home in New York State during their visit to United States in June.

It is understood that Their Majesties will come direct to Washington from Canada, crossing the border at Niagara Falls and arriving in Washington on June 8 where they will be welcomed by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Their Majesties will visit New York and the World Fair either on the way to Hyde Park or during their stay there.—Reuter.

DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS RETIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 25

The retirement of two distinguished soldiers, Major General Sir Bertram Sergison-Brooke with the honorary rank of Lieut-General and Major-General Sir John Duncan is gazetted.

Britain And France "Trailing Behind Events"

Rumour Of Nazi Mobilisation On March 6 Denied: Democracies Accused Of Racing To Recognise Franco

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

Herr Hitler and Dr. Goebbels have raised a cry against "war inciters" within a few hours of each other.

Dr. Goebbels writing in "Voelkischer Beobachter", the official organ of the Nazi Party to-day under the heading "Is War In Sight?" contends that the international situation has not changed for the worse recently. The fundamental change which has taken place in the Spanish situation should not surprise any well-informed person.

Here Dr. Goebbels refers to Demoracies "trailing behind events" and now engaging in a "humiliating and ridiculous race for the recognition of General Franco".

He adds problems of this issue have been "solved partially without them and partially against them but the chief thing is that they have been solved".

In other passages which are marked by frequent references to justice of Germany's colonial claims, Dr. Goebbels refers to the democracies "now crying for war".

He insists that Germany has no wish to attack the democracies. There is no truth in the rumour that she will be fully mobilised on March 6 but Dr. Goebbels concludes on a note that Germany has no intention of being for all time among "have-nots".

Herr Hitler celebrating the foundation of the Nazi Party among his "Old Guard" in Munich last night marking the fulfilment of the first point of the Party programme, namely, the union of all Germans with Greater Germany said,

"We are not afraid of those who incite the people to war. They will never frighten us but if they should ever succeed in inciting nations to the madness of war, we shall not capitulate. There will never be a repetition of 1918. Germany is becoming what we visualised 19 years ago. That we shall attain our vision is as certain as the fact that I am standing before you."

Berlin papers commenting on the new signatures publish strong hints about General Franco joining and they declare that the Western Powers' efforts to get General Franco to promise not to join have been foiled.

Enthusiastic telegrams of congratulation were exchanged today between Herr Hitler and Herr von Ribbentrop on the one hand and hungary and Manchukuo, the new recruits to the anti-Comintern Pact which was signed today at Budapest and Hsinking, on the other hand.—Reuter.

Northern Lights Over Britain

LONDON, Feb 23.

Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights was seen to-night over a large area in Britain. When first seen at Leuchars early in the evening it formed a large arc from which rose a reddish curtain.

The display lasted in some places many hours. It was brilliant but Londoners were denied a glimpse of the remarkable spectacle owing to cloudiness until a late hour when several listeners telephoned to the B.B.C. confirming to have seen it in some disputes.—Reuter

COPENHAGEN.—Ranghild Hveger (Denmark) established a world record in Women's 500 metres Freestyle, in six minutes 34.3 seconds, beating her own record of six minutes and 39.1 seconds.

Anti-German Demonstrations

Sequel To Clash Between Nazi And Polish Students

WARSAW, Feb. 25.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS KEPT THE POLICE BUSY IN THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNRY NOTABLY WARSAW, DANZIG AND POSEN.

Mounted police charged and dispersed 500 students of Warsaw University who participated in Anti-German demonstrations, in the afternoon shouting "Down With Germany" and "Beck To Zereza" (the Polish Concentration Camp).

Ten demonstrators were arrested.

Students declared that they were holding demonstrations against the rough treatment accorded to fellow students in Danzig by Nazi students, and Germany's treatment of Polish minority.

German shops were wrecked at Posen where the students passed a resolution to expel German students from the University.

An official communique states that protests have been exchanged between the Polish and German authorities.

Police armoured cars containing watertanks and hoses were stationed in front of the German Embassy and the entrance to the street was barred to students.

The demonstration was a spontaneous reaction to the reception of news from Danzig that uniformed Nazi students roughly handled Polish students who were turned out of the Polytechnic University there.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION DEPUTATION WAITS ON CHAMBERLAIN

Mitigation Of Some Provisions Of Trade Union Act Urged

LONDON, Feb. 24.

A Trade Union Congress deputation waited on Mr Chamberlain in the afternoon and urged the mitigation of some provisions of the Trade Union Act passed in 1927 after the general strike.

The deputation claimed that the Act was vindictive and created resentment. The Premier undertook to consider the questions raised and to meet the deputation again

It is felt in labour circles that if the Government wish to have a whole-hearted co-operation with Labour in rearmament acceleration, they must remedy some of the Trade Union's grievances.—Reuter

200 PEOPLE IN PLOICE CUSTODY

BUDAPEST, Feb. 25.

Hitherto 200 people have been detained by police in to-day's roundup.—Reuter

Confidence In Daladier

PARIS, February 25.

After hearing M. Daladier's statement the Chamber passed a motion of confidence by 323 votes to 261.

In the course of his speech M. Daladier revealed that British envoys to Spain were unable to find sufficient unanimity among the members of the Republican Government to negotiate on the question of armistice.

M. Daladier said that France was not in leading strings to any other Government, but British advice to recognise General Franco could not be ignored.

The whole Chamber applauded the closing part of the statement of M. Daladier that: "I am determined that France shall not be isolated with regard to Spanish affairs any more than any other part of the world. This is not a question of party politics but of security of France"

President Azana

It is stated in well-informed Republican circles that President Azana will resign and leave France on the day France and Britain formally recognise the rebels as the Government of Spain.

BERARD MISSION ENDS IN SUCCESS

Agreement With Rebels Reached

BURGOS, Feb. 25.

The bodies of Bishop Urgel and Colonel Rey, who commanded the rebel garrison in Teruel, and 40 others are reported to have been found in a gully near the French frontier, according to a telegram from Barcelona

The rebels allege that they were shot dead while being taken north through Catalonia by the Republicans during the recent retreat.

General Franco is said to have telegraphed to the Vatican deploring the Bishop's death. Col. Rey was taken prisoner by the Republicans when the surrendered Teruel in December 1937, an act for which he was regarded a traitor by the rebels as it compared unfavourably with the heroic defence of Alcazar

BERARD LEAVES BURGOS.

M. Berard is taking leave of Senor Jordana to-day and is returning to Paris having reached an agreement of all matters connected with France's recognition of General Franco.

"The happy ending" to the talks was confirmed by M. Berard following his last interview with Senor Jordana held after the result of the confidence vote in French Chamber became known. Notes giving the results of the conversations will be published simultaneously in Burgos and Paris on February 27

REPUBLICAN MINISTERS MEET.

Dr. Negrin and eight other ministers attended a meeting of the Republican Cabinet last night at Madrid. Three absentees were Senor Delvayo, Senor Mendezaspe, Senor Jose Giral who are in France

An official note states that the Ministers are satisfied with general state of affairs and the morale of the population. The meeting thoroughly examined the home and foreign situation.

OBITUARY

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The deaths have occurred of Lady Lamond and Mr. G. G. Dixon of the Burma Office and Secretary to the British Delegation to Burma Round Table Conference in 1931-32.—Reuter.

RAJKOT SATYAGRAHA SUSPENDED

FOREIGNERS LEFT IN KULING EXPOSED TO DANGER

Jap. Military Authorities Disclaim Responsibility For Their Safety

TOKIO, Feb. 24.

On the eve of the date scheduled for the start of the attack against Kuling the Japanese military authorities have repeated that they disclaim responsibility for the safety of the 47 foreigners left there according to a despatch from Kiukiang.—Reuter.

Bombay Geographical Association

The importance of seasonal forecasting of rains to the agriculturist in India was stressed by Dr. Savoor of the Colaba observatory, in the course of a lecture which he delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Geographical Association. The lecturer explained at some length, the various methods used by the Meteorological Department. The method of curves introduced by Sir John Elliot was found to be unreliable and at present the "Correlation method" suggested by Sir Gilbert Walker is made use of. With the help of graphs, he pointed out that for the last eight years, the department was in a position to arrive at a high percentage of reliability.

Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kaji who presided on the occasion, suggested that the Department might investigate into the various traditional methods of arriving at forecasts, prevalent in different parts of the country, especially when it was recognised that none of the methods in use at present had a scientific basis.

THOROUGH-GOING PROGRAMME IN SCHEDULED TIME

Congress Work For Masses In Teeth Of Opposition

The meeting of the workers of Mills, convened at the instance of Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel, President of the 'G' Ward Congress Committee, was held at Fergusson Road on Saturday, at 5-30 p. m. when Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., addressed those present.

Arjun and Savant, mill workers, explained to those present, the object of the meeting, and Mr. Ishwarbhai S. Patel pointed out the good work the Congress Ministers were doing, even in the face of great opposition, for the masses.

The President, after referring to the achievement of the Congress Ministers, referred to the programme of Prohibition, which was being undertaken by the Congress Ministers, and showed how it was going to be helpful to the masses.

IMMENSE UNDERTAKING

The attention of the meeting was drawn to the fact that, when the Prohibition programme for the City and the suburbs of Bombay, had been completely carried out, the eradication of drink throughout the whole Province would speedily and effectively be achieved. The Bombay Government really deserved the congratulations of the whole country for the immense undertaking of fully and thoroughly carrying out the Congress programme, within the scheduled time. At the same time, he pointed out the great responsibility which rested on the people, in co-operating with the Government, for the success of the programme, and appealed to the masses for their co-operation.

Mahatma On Peace Mission

Sardar Sees In It Hand Of God And Calls Civil Resisters To Co-operate With Gandhiji

WARDHA Feb. 25.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I have read Gandhiji's statement announcing his intention of proceeding to Rajkot on a mission of peace. During the days I have been in Wardha, I, as well as other friends have been watching his agony in the matter of the movement going on in the States.

Whenever he has been in such agony, he has sought relief by what has appeared to us, his associates, to be a sudden decision but which to him is guidance from God. The public know it now. He asks for suspension of Rajkot civil resistance. I, therefore, suspend Rajkot civil resistance till further notice and hope that the Kathiawadis wishing to proceed to Rajkot to take part in movement will desist and so will citizens of Rajkot. I am unable just now to say more. Let us all fulfil Gandhiji's wishes in the spirit he asks."—United Press.

END OF HUNGER-STRIKE

Terms Of Settlement

RAJKOT, Feb. 25.

The following terms of settlement have been reached to end the hunger strike of the political prisoners in Rajkot:—

Henceforth food and other treatment will be given to the politicals according to the British Indian C class jail manual rules;

The unbecoming behaviour of the police will be stopped;

The politicals will be allowed bedding and blankets.

Approved newspapers and writing materials will be supplied at the cost of the prisoners.

The Sardhar Jail will enforce all regulations of the Rajkot Jail. —United Press.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR RAJKOT ON PEACE MISSION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Associated Press understands Mahatma Gandhi is leaving Wardha to-day for Rajkot on a mission of peace.

It is expected that Gandhiji will issue a statement this afternoon.

BIRLA DISCUSSES GANDHIJI ON RESIGNATION

It is understood that there were frequent requests during the last few days over the telephone from Bombay and Rajkot asking Gandhiji to proceed to Rajkot. Mahatma Gandhi, it is stated, is anxious to go to Rajkot and judge the position there for himself. He will, it is understood, leave Wardha to-day for Rajkot.

In case Gandhiji is detained in Rajkot for some days, it is believed, there is little chance of his being able to attend the Tripuri Exhibition which he was expected to open.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. G. D. Birla discussed with Gandhiji affairs in Rajkot and Limbdi for nearly an hour yesterday.

It is also reported that Mr. Birla discussed with Gandhiji the situation arising from the resignation from the Working Committee of some of its members.

Mr. Birla expects to leave for Delhi to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly, discussed with Gandhiji yesterday the position in Hyderabad State and the "Satyagraha" carried on there by the Arya Samajists. Gandhiji, it is stated, advised him in regard to Hyderabad affairs.

Mr. Gupta also acquainted Gandhiji about the preparations made in connection with the Tripuri Congress Session.—A. P.

AMNESTY FOR 'OUTSIDERS'

RAJKOT, Feb. 25.

Arrested volunteers hailing from outside the State, it is reported, are likely to be released.

The Thakore Saheb discussed the political situation with the Resident to-day.—A. P.

MORE RAJKOT ARRESTS AND SENTENCES

RAJKOT, Feb. 25.

Ten arrests were made to-day at a meeting and for picketing of the Darbargadh.

Three women satyagrahis were awarded two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 while 19 men were sentenced to terms ranging from 6 months to two years and fines of Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000.

Over 50 political prisoners who had come from outside the state have been released unconditionally from different jails.—A. P.

Rajkot Rejoices At Mahatma's Visit

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 25.

The news about Mahatmaji's unexpected arrival which has reached here is creating great joy among the public.

Mahatmaji left Wardha this evening for Bombay, "en route" Rajkot.

His real object about this visit is not yet known. He, however, is understood to be coming to study the situation here.

NATAL MAKE 295

M. C. C. Reply With 34 Without Loss

PIETERMARITZBURG, Feb. 25.

In a three-day match between the M.C.C. and Natal, which commenced to-day, Natal batting first scored 295 in their first innings, (Nourse 67, Eric Dalton 110.). Dalton, who played a grand innings with powerful driving and cutting batted for 136 minutes, hitting one six and 12 fours. Wilkinson took four wickets for 43.

The M.C.C. had scored 34 for no loss at close.—Reuter.

RURAL MEDICAL DRIVE

Bombay Govt. To Transfer Charge Of Hospitals To Local Bodies

The Congress Government have a very ambitious scheme for the control of hospitals and dispensaries in the presidency. Till recently, the Bombay Municipal Corporation was saddled with the police charges in the city. This was dispensed with, on the undertaking given by the Bombay Municipality to defray the medical charges in the city. Accordingly, the K. E. M. Hospital, which costs some thing like Rs. one lac a month and the Wadia Hospital which also costs a collosal amount for its up keep, are controlled and managed by the Bombay Municipality, besides of course, a number of maternity homes and dispensaries. It is proposed to apply this principle to the local bodies in the Bombay Presidency. For the present, the Government will give the local bodies a certain grant, and they will be asked to take control and management of hospitals in their divisions. Gradually the grants will be reduced, and local bodies with the support and co-operation of the local charitable men will be asked to take up the full control. Gradually also, the staff of the Indian Medical Service will be dispensed with, and the local bodies will be called upon to appoint medical staff from local medical men. The Surgeon General, the Director of Public Health and the Collectors of the Districts will be responsible to see that a proper standard is maintained in the hospitals and dispensaries controlled by the local bodies.

The Director of Public Health also will have a wider scope than hitherto in controlling his department particularly during epidemic under this scheme.

TRIPURI CONGRESS

Railway Facilities For Visitors

The G. I. P. Railway has made special arrangements at Madan Mahal for the comfort of the travelling public attending the Tripuri Congress. Increased waiting accommodation for all classes of passengers has been provided, complete with bathing places, urinals and latrines.

Special temporary Booking offices, food stalls, segregation and first aid huts have been opened up.

The water supply, drainage and lighting have received special attention of the Railway authorities

A foot overbridge has been provided specially for the convenience of the passengers.

Special trains will be run daily from 5th March till the Congress Session is over between Itarsi and Madan Mahal, Madan Mahal and Katni and Allahabad and Gadarwada and Madan Mahal; also special Express train will run from Bombay daily if sufficient traffic is offering.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Sud 7, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 6, 1358
Parsi: Sehrever 24, 1308
Hightide: 3-33 16-42
Lowtide: 9-56 22-08
Sunrise: 7h. 1m.
Sunset: 6h 44m

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj at 161/67 Bazar Gate Street, Prof. Satyapal, will give a discourse on "Brahmacharya" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Prof. Mario Carelli will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on "How We Italians Look at Buddhism."

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Mr. U. P. Poddar of Damoh will deliver a public lecture in "Palmistry" at Saraswati Mandir, near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

LEAGUE OF CATHOLIC ACTION

A memorial meeting for His Holiness the late Pope Pius XI, will be held at the St. Xavier's College Hall, Cruickshank Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "Congress intervention in the States is unwarranted'. Mr. A. A. Zari will move the proposition and Mr. K. B. Golwalla will oppose it.

B. P. C. C.'S MEETING

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 2nd March at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Mental Healing and Hypnosis" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

PATUCK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Founder's Day of the R. H. Patuck Industrial School will be celebrated under the presidentship of Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the School premises (13 Brahmanwada Road, Matunga). The programme includes music, Ras, dialogues etc.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber writes:

The following gentlemen are standing as candidates for the election of a Councillor to represent the Chamber on the Bombay Municipal Corporation:

1. Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji.
2. Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee.

The election will take place at the Office of the Chamber on Wednesday, the 1st March from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Members of the Bombay Students' Union will meet Mr. T. I. Mardy-Jones, M.P. for talk to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Hindusthan Coffee House, Churchgate Street, Fort. Members desirous of availing of the opportunity should inform the Secretary of the Union before 2 p.m. to-day. Admission fee annas eight.

ARYA SATSANG

Arya Samaj (227, Vithalbhai Patel Road) will hold its usual weekly Satsang to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Besides Havan, Sandhaya, Prarthana and Bhajan Pt. S. Kaviraj Ji will give a discourse on Chapter I Satayarth Prakash.

On the same day and date at 6 p.m. an open air meeting will be held on Chowpatty Sands under the Kesari Om flag. Pt. Brahmanand and others will speak on "Object of Creation".

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"Youth Takes a Fling". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Enemy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Submarine Patrol." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Ali Baba Goes to Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Trade Winds". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Prem-Ki-Jyot". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Enemy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Adhikar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

BASIC ENGLISH ASSOCIATION

The study circle will meet at Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. P. Kar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The third prize debate on "Can Dowry System Exit" will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. sharp at 145, Mody Street, Fort. Mr. S. K. Maindan will preside.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Under the auspices of the Women's Branch of the Mahasabha, a social gathering will be held at Kuwar Kunj, 1st Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. A programme of music will follow the social.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above institution, Mr. K. Narayan Kale will speak on "Chitrapat" to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

JOGESHWARI LITERARY CLUB

Mr. M. R. Masani will deliver a lecture on "The Future of Socialism" today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the morning at Saraswati Baug, Jogeshwari. Mr. S. G. Warty will preside.

BHARATIYA NAVYUVAK MANDAL

An extraordinary general body meeting of the Bharatiya Navyuvak Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Committee's Office, Mahamad Zakeria Building, Gokhale Road, South, Dadar.

UTTARBHARATEEYA MANDAL

That 'whether the Leftists would be successful in moulding the future of the nation without the co-operation of the Rightist' is the subject of a public debate to be held in the premises of the Bhoiwada Arya Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Tajuddin Ajmari will move the proposition and Mr. P. C. Pandit will lead the opposition

LECTURE ON 'KURAN'

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' every Sunday in the premises of Anjumane-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BAHAI YOUTH GROUP

To celebrate the 4th annual World Baha'i Youth Symposium, a public meeting will be held in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) when speeches on different subjects will be delivered. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A., will preside.

Flag Salutation At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Revenue, Bombay Government.

AT PAREL

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee the monthly National Flag salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel. Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi will unfurl the flag.

AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be held near the Committee Office, Juhu Road, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

SATYAGRAHIS FOR HYDERABAD

To-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. a public meeting will be held in Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaum Back Road, Kakadvadi, when a hearty send-off will be given to Karachi volunteers who are going for Satyagraha to Nizam Hyderabad.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association there will be a public lecture to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will speak on "The outlook of India's Youth." Mrs. Y. Hirlekar will be in the Chair.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association and by courtesy of the Management of the Lamington Talkies and the Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, the film "Adorable", a musical comedy, featuring Janet Gaynor and Henri Garat, will be exhibited to members to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the Lamington Talkies, Lamington Road.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The 8th anniversary and the prize distribution ceremony will be held today (Sunday) in the Hira Baug Hall (C. P. Tank) at 4-30 p.m. Seth Prabhashanker Ramchandra Bhatt will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The General Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:

The Bombay National Guards are celebrating their fourth anniversary along with a rally of all the National Volunteer Corps of Bombay under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, to-day (Sunday), when Dr. Hardikar of the All-India Seva Dal and others will speak.

1. Rally at the Reclamation Maidan near Marine Lines Railway Station at 7 a.m. (S.T.).
2. Meeting at Congress House at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

TRAVANCORE UNION, BOMBAY

The first anniversary of the Union will be held at Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Railway) to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. C. J. George, will preside.

The programme is as under: 5 p.m. Light refreshments; 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. Music: Miss Chellammal and Party; 6-30 p.m. Meeting: Welcome address: Mr. N. V. Thampy. Introductory remarks: President, Lectures: Miss Sarrah Ponnen, Dr. P. G. Pillai (in Malayalam). Concluding remakrs: President. 8 p.m. Kerala dance by Mr. G. Gopala Pillai and Party.

AUZURIE LEAVES FOR NORTH INDIA

Auzurie and the members of her "Kala Mandal" have left for a further tour of North India.

On the way they will fulfil their engagements at Jhansi and Gwalior, after which they are booked for a week's season at Delhi in the first week of March.

Sri Ramakrishna Birthday Anniversary

The following is the programme at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar today:

6-30 a.m. to 8-30 a.m. Usha Kirtan.
8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. Bhajan and music by Sreeman Pinakin Trivedi and others.
9-30 a.m. Prayer Song—Chorus.
9-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Speeches in English, Gujarati and Marathi by Mrs. Sophia Wadia, Prof. H. G. Anjaria, and Mr. Jestharam S. Kapadia, Prof. Bhagwat and Swami Gunateetanand.
11 a.m. to 12 noon. Distribution of Prasad.
12 noon to 2 p.m. Feeding of the Poor (Daridra Narayanas).
Sunday evening programme, 5 p. m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) Musical entertainment by Mr. V. N. Patwardhan and Dattatraya Vishnu Digambar.
8 p.m. Gujarati Drama "Avibhakta Atma" of Hon. Mr. Munshi, to be played by students of R. K. Mission Home for Students.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CONGRESS PARTY'S MEETING

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party will be held on Tuesday, the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

POSTAL NOTICE

Thursday, the 2nd March 1939 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Muharram".

All the Departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and the Town Sub Offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph Branches of the following Combined Offices will however remain open and work as usual.

Colaba, Kalbadevi, Masjid, Mazgaon, Bombay G. P O., Byculla, Girgaon, Malabar Hill, Parel, Dadar, Bandra, Mahim, Mandvi, Grant Road, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on that day.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The third annual general meeting of the Kanara Brotherhood, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at Muzzafarbad Hall, Grant Road.

The annual social gathering of the Brotherhood will be held at the same place at 3-30 p.m. when Mr. K. Ramakrishna Karant, B.A., LL.B., M. L. A., Madras, will preside and distribute prizes.

A Cosmopolitan Dinner arranged by the Kanara Brotherhood will be held at 8-30 p.m. in the same hall.

LIMBDI ATROCITIES

Under the auspices of the Limbdi Rajya Praja Mandal, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Popatwadi.

Sjt. Durlabhji Umedchand Parikh will speak on the Limbdi atrocities.

Separate sitting arrangement for ladies is made. Loud speakers will be installed.

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RICHARD GREEN
NANCY KELLY
SUBMARINE PATROL
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
JOHN FORD.....who directed *"The Informer," "Wee Willie Winkie," "The Hurricane"*..... climaxes his Award-winning career with this 20th Century-Fox triumph!

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDDIE CANTOR in
"ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN"
1001 Sights; 1002 Laughs!!
1003 Hi-de-highlights!!!!

NATIONAL SERVICE

through

SOULFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

NEW THEATRES LTD.
(Calcutta)

Present a Human Drama
Decked in Art and Music:—

'The Enemy'

("DUSHMAN")

Directed by: NITIN BOSE, who takes Film Direction Artistic Heights never attained by the Indian Screen before!

Starring the NATION'S IDOLS:
S AL, LEELA DESAI, NAJAM
JAGDISH, PRITHVIRAJ, DEVBALA, NEMO

A Picture Big Enough for Two

Screens at
EXCELSIOR AND KRISHNA

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Dubash Theatre: New Charni Rd.
Book Early! Phone 20288. Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. & Hol.: 1-45 p.m.

Distributors: CALCUTTA FILM EXCHANGE, Bombay 4.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

HOLLYWOOD'S ANNUAL PAYROLL IS MORE THAN 90 MILLION DOLLARS.
JUANITA QUIGLEY HAS THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE YOUNGEST ACTRESS EVER TO SPEAK LINES ON THE SCREEN..... IT WAS IN 1934 WHEN, AT THE AGE OF 2½, SHE APPEARED IN 'IMITATION OF LIFE'.
W.C. FIELDS' FIRST JOB WAS DRIVING AN ICE WAGON—BUT RISING AT 4:30 A.M. WAS SO DISTASTEFUL HE TOOK UP JUGGLING INDIAN CLUBS AND CIGAR BOXES INSTEAD OF CAKES OF ICE—
1-20

KANIA REPORT

Adjournment Motion In Council Defeated

The insinuation made by the mover of the adjournment motion at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Friday that the Congress Ministry had a motive in withholding the complete report of the Kania until after the Municipal Corporation elections, brought forth a vigorous reply from the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi. The Home Minister asked as to what the report had to do with Municipal elections. He characterised the adjournment motion as an attempt "to overawe the Government" into inaction with regard to those who were responsible for the disturbances.

"We are not going to be overawed by these methods," declared the Home Minister.

BUDGET DEBATE.

The Council which met at 1-30 p.m., the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa presiding, paid glowing tributes to the memory of Lord Brabourne, before passing a condolence resolution. The Premier while moving the resolution said that death of Lord Brabourne was a personal loss to him. With a remarkable knowledge of details of the provincial administration, it was always the endeavour of Lord Brabourne to assist the Congress Ministry and render their work smooth.

The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa referred to Lord Brabourne as a wise and tactful administrator, who understood the aspirations of Indians.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Prof. S. R. Davar, Mr. F. Stones, Mr. N. S. Desai, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. N. D. Deodhekar and Dr. G. S. Mahajani associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the Premier.

Before taking up the Budget for general discussion, the House granted leave to Mr. S. C. Joshi to move his adjournment to discuss "the publication by Government on the 3rd instant, through the Director of Information, of the summary of the report of the Bombay Disturbances Inquiry Committee." The discussion on the motion was fixed for 4-30 p.m.

Four members of the Opposition. Sir Currimbhay Ibrahim, Prof. Davar, Mr. B. N. Karanjia and Mr. S. C. Joshi contributed to the general discussion on the Budget, directing their attack mainly on the prohibition proposals.

DISCUSSION ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Mr. S. C. Joshi, while moving the adjournment motion which had been allowed earlier by the House said that the enquiry conducted by the Kania Committee was a public enquiry with regard to a matter of public importance. The position of the Committee was much the same as that of a court of law whose judgments are read out in full in open court. It was therefore necessary for the Government to make the entire report of the Enquiry Committee available to the press and the public instead of issuing only a summary on the 3rd instant. This departure from the usual procedure was "unfair and prejudicial.".

The motion was supported by Mr. Deodhekar and Dr. Mahajani.

MUNSHI'S REPLY

The Home Minister in his reply said that it was customary for Government to issue summaries of reports to the press whenever such reports were voluminous. In the case of the Kania Committee report, the need for such a summary became all the more necessary in view of a cryptic four-line report which had appeared on the 1st or 2nd instant in a daily paper regarding the Kania Committee findings. The report tended to create a sort of prejudice against the Government. The Home Minister wished to point out that it had not emanated from any Government source. After the publication of such a report, the Government found it absolutely necessary to give as accurate a press summary as was humanly possible.

The adjournment motion was defeated by 15 votes to 6.

The House adjourned for the day at 6-30 p.m.

NEED FOR RENT CONTROL

Notice Of Resolution To Corporation

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held on Friday March 3 when among other items the following resolutions will be considered.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will move:—

"That whereas the housing conditions in Bombay have for the last fifty years been exceedingly deplorable resulting in overcrowding, illness, high rate of mortality, particularly child mortality and whereas the rents required to be paid are unconscionably high, far beyond the capacity of the tenants to pay and whereas the efforts so far made by Government, Improvement Trust, Municipality and other public bodies have made little or no substantial improvement, and whereas Government of Bombay seem to be in no hurry to tackle this vital problem and whereas the miseries, discomforts and inconveniences of the tenants continue unabated, the Corporation are of opinion that there are only three proper ways of supplying cheap and decent housing on an adequate scale. viz.

(1) an immediate enactment of legislation restricting rent;

(2) a simultaneous construction of at least a hundred thousand tenements by the joint enterprise of the Municipality and the Government at not more than seven rupees rent per month; and

(3) a total exemption of the poorer classes among the tenants by giving them a cash rebate of 20 per cent. on all rentals of Rs. 40 or less per month and they request the Standing Committee to prepare an estimate of the loss of revenue to the Municipality as a result of such exemption and submit the same to the Corporation.

Dr. E. Moses draws the attention of the Commissioner to Corporation Resolution, dated the 19th February 1937, and to expedite submission of his report and scheme asked for therein for the layout of building sites on the southern portion of the reclaimed Storm Water Reservoir between the Hornby-Vellard and the Race Course so as to enable the Corporation to start with the scheme and recoup the cost of Rs. 35 lakhs incurred for filling in those areas and thereby get some financial relief at a time when Government propose to deprive the Corporation of their legitimate share of the liquor licence fees and of the grant from the Tobacco Duty.

He will also invite the attention of the Standing Committee to their Resolution dated the 3rd August 1938, wherein they have requested the Commissioner to obtain Counsel's opinion in the matter of the assessment of the properties belonging to the Royal Western India Turf Club and other cognate matters and they be recommended to request the Commissioner to expedite submission of the Counsel's opinion and his report on the subject and to forward the same to the Corporation with their recommendations or orders in the matter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

838.6 metres (686 kc|s)

8 A.M. Mukerjee. Bibhas. 8-10 B. S. Rawat. 8-25 Duets. 8-40 Master Madan. 9 Kumari Prem Shringari. 9-15 For Young Listeners.

12 Noon From Silver Screen.

1 P.M. Classical Concert. 2 School Broadcast. 6 Master Madan. 6-15 Kumari Dipti Muzumdar. 6-30 Taisho Koto Recital by Brij Bhushan Kumar. 6-40 Kumari Nirmala Joshi. 7 For Villagers Only. 8 Bed-Time Story by Miss Afifa Naghat. 8-10 B. S. Rawat. 8-25 Sitar recital by J. C. Roy: Kafi. 8-40 Indirabai and R. R. Chowdhary. 9 Kumari Prem Shrigari. 9-50 Studio Concert.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

8 to 10 A.M. as in Delhi I. 12 Noon to 2-15 p.m. as in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6 P.M. Mukerjee. 6-10 B. S. Rawat. 6-21 Indirabai and R. R. Chowdhary. 6-40 Anil Kumar. 7 Sitar recital by J. C. Roy: Puria. 7-15 Kumari Nirmala Joshi. 7-30 R. R. Chowdhary. 7-45 Indirabai. 8 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 A Sitar recital. 10 R. R. Chowdhary. 10-15 Indirabai. 10-30 Marsia and Soz.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 k|c)

8 to 10 A.M. and 12 Noon to 2-15 P.M. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6 to 7 P.M. as in Delhi 1. 7 to 8 as in Delhi 2. 8 to 11 as in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

8 A.M. Records.

12 Noon Selected from Savitri. 12-5 P.M. Melodies. 12-15 Purshottam Solankurkar of Kolhapur. 12-25 Readings from Gujarati poems. 12-30 to 1 p.m. Miss Indira Wadkar. 1 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 6 K. Nagesh Rao. 6-15 Instrumental Trio. 6-20 A Gujarati Programme. 6-30 S. Parsekar. 6-45 A couple of choruses. 7 K. Nagesh Rao. 7-20 Pilu Dhun. 7-30 Hindustani Poems by S. Ahmed. 7-35 Manohar Kapur. 7-50 Gat Tora on Tabla. 7-55 A Musical Miscellany. 8-15 Flute solo. 8-20 Manohar Kapur. 8-40 Kafi on Jaltarang. 8-45 Purshotham Solankurkar. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Week in sport by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 New Books by Wilfrid Russell. 10 to 11 Miss Indira Wadkar.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 9 A.M. and 12 Noon to 2 P.M. and 3-30 to 4-30 as in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 P.M. to 6-30 as in Bombay 1. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 to 11 as in Bombay 1. 11 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (610 kc|s)

8-30 A.M. Sree Sree Ramkrishna. 10-5 Music Lesson. 10-45 Stage & Screen. 11-5 Music.

6 P.M. Bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Suprova Ghose. 7-30 Paresh Chandra Bhattacharjee. 7-45 Suprova Ghose. 8 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 8-5 Calcutta Symphony Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

8-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. as in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

6 to 7-20 Sati. 7-20 to 10-45 as in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

5 P.M. Chitoor Subramania Pillai: Vocal. 6-30 First Poem (Tamil) by N. S. Ramachandran. 7-15 S. Rungaswami Iyengar: Vocal. 8 A I R Carnatic Orchestra: Simhendramadyam. 8-15 R. N. Thampi: Veena. 9-20 Industrial South: 9-35 R. N. Thampi: Veena. 10-5 Hari Kambodi and its derivatives.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc|s)

5 P.M. As in Madras 1. 9-35 Italian Serenade in G. Major: Hugo Wolf. 9-45 Mylapore Madrigal Singers. 10-15 Organ Recital. 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc|s)

6-30 P.M. With Villagers. 7-30 Recitation. 7-45 Oral Ordeals. 8 Karbala-i-Mualla (Hindustani) by Khan Shatir Ghaznavi. 8-15 Marsias by Mohammad Yakub. 8-30 Almdaz-i-Lashkar-i-Husain (Hindustani) by Agha Syed Vilayat Husain Shah. 8-45 Ashraf Ali: Marsias and Soz. 8-55 Istaqlal-i-Husaini (Hindustani) by Malik Nasir Ali Nasir. 9-5 Marsias by Ali Raza.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

10 A.M. Orchestra. 10-5 Classical music. 10-20 Jaunpuri on Violin. 10-30 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. (Amateur). 10-50 Kumari Sheila Shaida. 11-10 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar.

6 P.M. Orchestra. 6-10 Lakshman Parshad (Amateur). 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Vocal and Inst. music. 7-20 Kumari Kalyan Arora. 7-27 Bhajan Mirabai. 7-33 Kumari Mahindra Kaur. 7-38 Choral Song. 7-41 Kumari Kalyan Arora. 7-51 Choral Song. 7-57 Kumari Pramila Nayyar. 8-1 Choral Song. 8-5 Eageshwari. 8-9 Kumari Kalyan Arora. 8-18 Instrumental Trio. 8-22 Kumari Kalyan Arora. 8-30 Kumari Mithilesh Mathur. 8-37 Choral Song. 8-40 Mero Man Ko Lodhayo Hai Marar. 8-45 Violin. 8-55 Yakshman Parshad. 9-45 New Books, by Wilfred Russell (relayed from Bombay). 10 A Violin recital. 10-10 Indar Sen Suri (Amateur). 10-20 Kumari Sheila Shaida. 10-30 Indar Sen Suri (Amateur). 10-35 Violin. 10-45 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

5-30 P.M. Kripa Shanker Tewary. 5-50 Krishna Rao Chaughule. 6 Shyamabai of Benares. 6-20 Rozwel Loyall. 6-25 Shrimati Champak Lakshmi Sarangam. 6-40 Kripa Shanker Tewary. 7 Krishna Rao Chaughule: Harmonium. 7-10 Shyamabai of Benares. 7-30 Records. 8 Ancient Seats of Learning. 8-15 Shrimati Champak Lakshmi Sarangam. 8-30 Bhushan. 6-40 Shyamabai of Benares. 9 Kripa Shanker Tewary. 9-50 New Books, by Wilfred Russell (relayed from Bombay). 10-5 Shrimati Champak Lakshmi Sarangam. 10-20 Kripa Shanker Tewary. 10-35 Bhushan. 10-45 Shyamabai of Benares.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 P.M. Cards on the table. 7-50 Orchestral Hour. 8-40 Religious Service. 10 Recital by Jeane Teychenne.

"CAUSE OF CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS'

PATNA, Feb. 22.

"The main cause of corruption in Congress Committees is that the workers have made the organisation an instrument for capturing seats in the local bodies and becoming their executives," states a resolution passed by the Muzaffarpur district political conference. It adds: "This conference therefore recommends to the provincial Congress Committee to deprive the members and executives of the subordinate Congress committees of their right to seek election to local bodies."

The conference directed the members and executives of the Thana and district Congress committees not to offer themselves as candidates for district board elections. Other resolutions denounced the Federal scheme, sympathised with the States' peoples' struggle and expressed "firm faith" in Gandhiji.—A.P.

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STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

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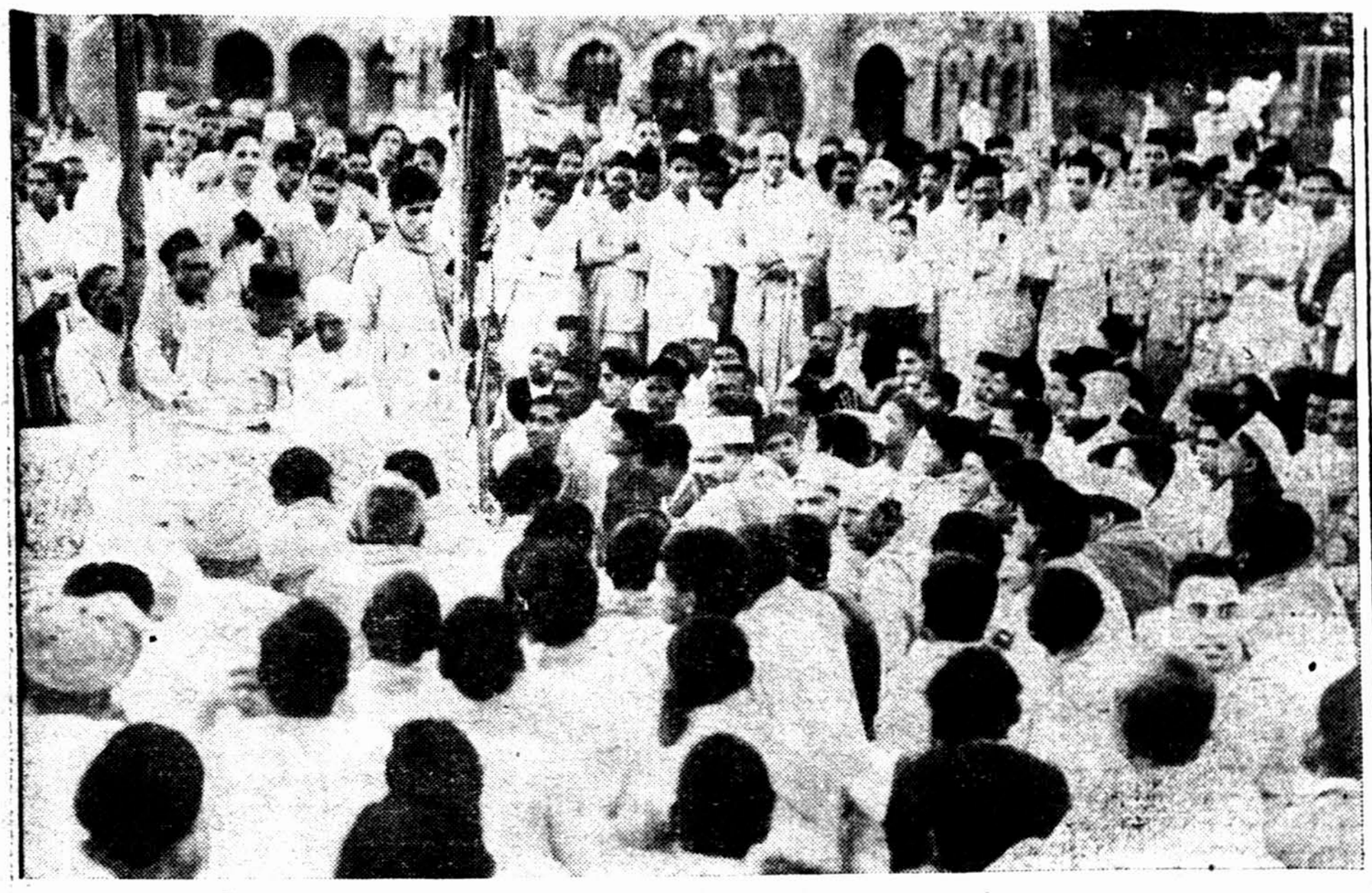
GEORGE BANCROFT.
NOW MAKING HIS SCREEN COMEBACK IN "STAGECOACH," WAS THE SECOND MAN EVER TO BE PROMOTED FROM THE RANKS OF THE NAVY TO ANNAPOLIS.
BRILLIANT REFLECTIONS OF SKATERS IN "ICE FOLLIES" WERE OBTAINED BY FLOODING THE RINK WITH A THIN FILM OF COLORED WATER.
BRUNO



View of public reception held at Chowpatty on Friday last, to give a send-off to Lala Khushalchand, and a batch of 50 volunteers who proceeded to Hyderabad to offer Satyagraha.

Sugar Industry And The Forthcoming Budget

PLEA FOR CONTINUING PROTECTIVE TARIFF IN INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS

By M. P. Gandhi

With the approach of the date of the presentation of the budget by the Government of India, all manners of reports are current about the new taxation proposals of the Government who definitely appear to be in need of larger funds to balance their increasing expenditure. One such report is in regard to the Sugar Industry, and the possibility of an increase in the excise duty on sugar from its present level of Rs. 2 per cwt. or of the reduction of the Import Duty from its present level of Rs. 9/4 per cwt. Both these proposals while they are similar from one point of view, namely, that they both tend to affect the same industry, originate from altogether different motives. For instance, the reason of apprehended imposition of additional excise duty on sugar would be in the desire of the Central Government to derive more revenue from the sugar industry for itself, while the reason in the reduction of the import duty would lie in safeguarding the interest of the consumer by compelling sugar to be sold at a rate lower to the extent of the proposed reduction. It is not likely that the revenues of the Central Government would be augmented by such a course, as even with the additional import, which would result thereby, there would be a smaller total yield. It is, therefore, necessary to understand which, if any, of these proposals is likely to find favour with the Government of India.

DON'T TAX CONSUMERS.

Our own view is that, any of the proposals, if enforced, would be gravely detrimental to the industry, particularly, at the present stage. But, we feel that, if at all, the Government of India give effect to any of the above mentioned proposals, to give credence to the rumours in this connection, it would be for an increase in the excise duty (along with an equivalent additional duty on import), for by doing so, they will be augmenting the Central revenues, and taking away a portion of the revenue and the benefit which the Provincial Government of U.P. and Bihar derive by fixing the cane prices at a very high level, and by an imposition of a cess of Rs. 0-0-6 per md. of cane, calculated to yield about Rs. 30 lakhs. The increase in the excise duty, however, whatever its effect after the next season, will affect very prejudicially the interests of the industry which has had to pay high cane prices, had to incur a higher cost of production per maund of sugar, owing to the short season, inferior quality of cane and the smaller quantity of cane crushed and the payment of commission to cane co-operative societies by the factories in U.P., and it will not be possible to pass it on to the consumers, who has already to pay a very high price, as compared with the previous season.

Similarly, will the reduction of the import duty affect the industry adversely as there is at present no margin between the price of imported sugar and the indigenous sugar, particularly, in the port areas. The burden of any further additional excise or any reduction in the duty, will thus have to be borne by the industrialists.

We trust, however, that the Government of India will give this matter their most serious consideration and not take any steps which will affect the second biggest national industry which represents an investment of indigenous capital to the extent of about Rs. 30 crores, and with which the interest of millions of cultivators are indissolubly linked.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

The report of the Tariff Board on whose recommendations, presumbly, the Government of India will take action has not yet been published although it is about 14 months since the report was submitted to the Government. We feel that the publication of the report of the Tariff Board is absolutely essential at an early date for appreciation of any decisions which the Government of India may take in regard to the continuance of protection to the industry up to the year 1946.

RISE IN PRICE.

I have seen considerable criticism of the Indian Sugar Syndicate in connection with the rise in the price of sugar during the last six months. I may take the liberty to point out, however, that the Indian Sugar Syndicate is not to blame for this position. The reasons for higher price of sugar, "inter alia," are:—

i. Fixation of very high prices of cane in U.P. and Bihar Governments;

ii. Short crop of cane resulting in shorter season, smaller crushing and lower recovery;

iii. Consequent increased cost of production per maund in all mills;

iv The imposition of an additional cess on cane in U.P. and Bihar, equivalent to -/5/6 per maund of sugar and

v. The feeling in the minds of merchants that indigenous production of sugar will be considerably smaller than the estimated consumption of about 11 lakhs tons, due to which the price of Indian sugar will be determined not by so much by internal factors, as in previous years, but by the parity of the price of imported sugar, which will have to be imported to the extent of about 100,000 tons to fill in the gap between the indigenous production and consumption.

It is incorrect to say that the Indian Sugar Syndicate in virtue of its monopolastic position, has brought about a rise in the price of sugar to the detriment of the consumers. The Sugar Syndicate is still committed to its policy of keeping the price of sugar as low as possibile, in their own interest. But the universal law of demand and supply with its reaction on prices, applies as much to sugar as it does to cotton, for instance, and in the case of any apprehended short production, it is natural, however much the manufacturer may wish to the contrary, that the only factor determining the price of sugar to be paid by the consumer, could only be the price at which imports can be landed, and yet, it would be an eye-opener to many to learn that even after such high prices of sugar approximately to about Rs. 11 per maund at Calcutta and at Bombay, more than half the mills in U.P. and Bihar will make no profits, due to the abnormally higher cost of production referred to above during the season.

CONTINUE PROTECTION.

I feel that an industry which has made such a magnificient progress in the course of a period of seven years, which has made the country self-supporting, which has benefited the cultivators, and also the consumers, should be given the present Tariff Protection till 31st March 1946. The Sugar Industry constitutes the most illustrious example of the success of the policy of protection in India and should be given all the encouragement it deserves for consolidation instead of subjecting it to further handicaps in the shape of an increased excise duty or exposing it to the competition from the imported sugar from Java ever keen to re-enter the Indian market.

I hope the U.P. and Bihar Governments will render full assistance to this industry which is of great importance in the National Economy of the country and in the prosperity of which they are vitally intended by ensuring the maintenance of conditions conducive to the stabilisation of this great industry at the earliest date.

AROUND THE COURTS

Allegation Of Poisoning

BOMBAY, Saturday.

How a disappointed lover was alleged to have been involved in poisoning a young boy and a girl at Hyderabad was narrated in the Court of Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, when Abdul Yusuf Abdul Kader was placed on the charge of murder at the instance of Hyderabad Police.

It appears the accused was arrested last month in connection with a theft case in Bombay and in the course of the Police investigations, it was learnt that he was from Hyderabad and was wanted there on a charge of murder.

It was alleged before the Court that the accused was in love with a young girl, but the father of the girl refused to give the girl in marriage to the accused.

Inflamed with the refusal of the father, the accused, it is alleged, resolved to do away with the whole family.

During last Ramzan he is alleged to have mixed Dhatura poison in the family's food, which was taken by a boy and the girl. The boy died of Dhatura poisoning and the girl is lying ill in a hospital at Hyderabad. The Hyderabad State Police applied to the Bombay Police to send the accused for his trial there.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate remanded the accused in Police custody pending the arrival of the Hyderabad Police with extradition warrant.

MERCHANTS ACQUITTED OF CHEATING CHARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohmed Aziz Nabibux and Syed Ikram Hoosein, two merchants of Bhendi Bazaar, were acquitted to-day by the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. Mathelon, at the Mazagaon Police Court in a case brought against them for cheating by one up-country merchant named Syed Alay Ahmed.

In his judgment the Magistrate characterised the complainant as having wrongly induced the Court to issue warrants against the accused by making false and reckless allegations against them and that Syed Ikram Hoosein was falsely joined as an accused as he was a substantial party in order to bring pressure upon him as regards the civil claim of the complainant against Mohmed Aziz Nabibux. The Magistrate also passed strictures against the growing practice of bringing civil disputes to Criminal Courts which caused so much loss of public time and put the accused to great anxiety and expense and further observed that such practice should be discouraged.

The case was being heard for more than a year.

Rao Bahadur Setalwad and Mr. Mudnaney appeared for the Prosecution, while Mr. P. L. Thakkar and Mr. Mulla appeared for accused No. 1, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. M. M. Sheikh appeared for accused No. 2.

Bombay Assembly

Finance Minister's Assurance

Tax On Electricity Will Not Be Borne By Consumers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There was a detailed discussion of the Finance Bill when the second reading of the bill was taken up in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to-day.

A large number of amendment, were moved to clause 3 of the bill which relates to the electricity tax. Two main changes in the new tax are that consumers using 12 units in any one month, who were till now exempt from duty, will be taxed now; and the rate of electricity duty has also been raised to 1¼ annas in the city of Bombay.

ELECTRICITY TAX

AN ASSURANCE THAT THE ELECTRICITY-TAX WOULD NOT BE BORNE BY THE CONSUMERS WAS GIVEN BY MR. A. B. LATTHE IN THE COURSE OF THE DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCE BILL, CLAUSE BY CLAUSE.

HE STATED THAT OUT OF THE 3-1|4 ANNAS PAID BY THE CONSUMERS TWO ANNAS WOULD GO TO THE SUPPLIERS AND THE REST WOULD GO TO GOVERNMENT. THAT WAS THE ONLY CHANGE AS FAR AS THE CONSUMERS WERE CONCERNED.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Mr. A. B. Latthe Finance Minister moved the second reading of the Finance Bill.

The bill was taken up clause oy clause. The first two clauses, which were of a technical nature were disposed of without discussion.

Clause 3 of the bill sought to take away the exemption from the electricity duty which consumers using not more than 12 units in a month were hitherto enjoying.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, moved an amendment deleting sub clause 1, from the clause. He opined that Government were depriving poor people who used electricity to the extent of 12 units per month of that benefit. He wanted the Government to find out some other means of getting revenue.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, moved another amendment omitting sub clauses one and two. He suggested that the burden might be imposed on industrialists instead of on the poor consumers. By taxing the consumer, they would not get several lakhs which they wanted.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha supporting the amendments said he was surprised at the arguments advanced by the Finance Minister.

The complaint of the poor people went unheeded, and the result was that it was sought to deprive them of the little advantage that they were now geting. He added that Government should encourage them to use electricity.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar supporting the amendments suggested that electricity should be made as cheap as possible.

Mr. J. B. Greaves said that when the tax was first introduced in the House the main objection to it of his party was up to Government to encourage the users of electricity for the cultural development of the Province.

Government recognised those objections as being in the right direction. While the bureaucratic Government did not tax the small consumer, they found that the present Government were deliberately taxing that class of consumers. In these circumstances he supported the amendments.

NOT A LUXURY

Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay) said he had opposed that tax consistently from the very beginning. He wished to know whether there were any financial difficulties at present.

He submitted that electricity was not a luxury in Bombay, it was an absolute necessary.

The Finance Minister opposed both the amendments. He appreciated the desire of the movers of the amendments to give as much relief as possible to poor people but the question was whether the Government could afford to lose three or four lakhs expected from that sources. At the present juncture, the Government needed money for financing the prohibition programme, which was in the interest of the poor. The Government could not accept the suggestion that industrialists should be more taxed. By the new proposal, he did not think that the Government would not be doing any injustice to small consumers.

The amendments were lost.

Mr. Greaves moved an amendment deleting sub-clauses 2 and 3. The deletion sought to exempt from the tax non-licences who generated energy for their own use.

The mover wanted to know whether it was the intention of Government to exempt lights on ships.

The Finance Minister replied in the affirmative.

An amendment to tne amendment was then moved by Mr. B. S. Hiray, Parliamentary Secretary to Government, exempting from the tax persons who generated motive power or any other kind of power for the use of vehicles and vessels.

Mr. Greaves accepted the Government's amendment and it was carried.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, moved another amendment to exempt persons whose income were Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 in the cities and villages respectively to be exempted from the tax.

Mr. Jhabvala pointed out that the debate showed that members were suspicious about the intentions of the Government in their methods of imposing taxes. The man, whose income was only Rs. 25 a month, in a city had hardly enough to keep his bones

(Continued on Page 32)

Finance Minister Deplores One-Sided Criticism

Govt. Prepared To Face Unpopularity For Their Budget Proposals: Gilder's Retort To Karanjia

Budget discussion was resumed at the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Council was in the chair.

Criticising the Budget, Prof. G. S. Mahajani stated that no other expert opinion than the one that the pursuit of policy outlined in Government proposals would only lead to financial and economic disaster, was available. The tax on urban immoveable property seemed to be the most objectionable. He asked why only one particular class of landlords should be marked out in preference to others.

He was one with Government as far as Government educational experiments were concerned. He welcomed the great Wardha experiment. He thought that the progress of the experiment was based on sound lines, but he suggested that further safeguards should be provided for any unforeseen contingencies. With regard to the secondary education, he though that private efforts in the matter should be adequately looked after.

Anent higher education, there seemed to him to exist a lack of co-ordination between Government on the one hand and the University on the other.

UNFOUNDED FEARS

Mr. Dadubhai Desai congratulated Government on the bold Budget proposals Government had placed before the House.

Although he was a landlord himself and sympathised with the landlords, he assured them that the urban immovable property tax would not touch the pockets of the landlords in the manner some of the Opposition members had suggested.

He thought that in the course of another year, the building activity would not be given any rest but that it would go on with full speed

He thought that more than half of the two crores and a half demanded by Government would be employed in some productive undertaking.

Mr. Desai suggested that illicit traffic in villages should be stopped and that village Punchayats should be entrusted with the task of dealing with the matter.

PLIGHT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Mr. E. Stones criticising the Budget stated that the "now or Never" policy of prohibition was a "woe unto-death" prohibition Budget.

With regard to the textile industry, he assured Government that the position had depreciated to an enormous degree and he was prepared along with several of his co-employers to afford every facility to the Cabinet to investigate the position.

A proper levy of sales tax was acceptable to him, but the land-tax did not appeal to him.

Dr. Hamied welcomed the policy of prohibition but thought there should not have been any discrimination between races.

He also opposed the urban immovable property tax in which a particular class of landlords was singled out.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary, explained Government policy with regard to education and the reforms and experiments carried out or proposed to be carried out by Government.

GILDER'S RETORTS

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Excise replying to an argument of Mr. Karanjia that the land in the country would be barren as a result of the prohibition policy remarked that the member would fertilise it with drinks (laughter).

Answering Prof. Davar, the Minister stated that prohibition did not interfere with the religious and other ceremonies of the Parsees inasmuch as in such ceremonies it would be sufficient to give whatever gifts were available. If liquor was not available, it did not mean that it should be found somehow and then drunk.

ONE-SIDED CRITICISM

The Finance Minister Mr. A.B. Latthe stated that in the interests of the Province, the industrialists should bear a burden and a heavy burden.

He assured that the Budget proposals would not be financially risky. He regretted that one-sided criticism was levelled and that no suggestion as to how the money earmarked for rural relief and reconstruction was to be spent.

Continuing he stated that Government was prepared to face the unpopularity arising out of its Budget proposals. He, however, thought that in the future the rich and the middle classes should put their hands in their pockets deeper and deeper and he hoped that in the end they would realise that such a course would lead to greater benefits to a larger number of people in the Province.

The House, then, adjourned to March 4.

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Around Theatre & Film Land

WHY NOT TAX FOREIGN FILM CO.'S?

Revision Of Taxation And Import Duty Urged

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The Motion Picture Herald New York, writes in the editorial columns:—

"Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has liquidated its holdings in Italy, as have the other American companies affected by the ENIC decree effective December 31st, according to Ludovic Lawrence, MGM Continental European Manager, who arrived Tuesday in New York on the Ile de France. MGM, Twentieth Century-Fox, Paramount and Warners each had from 10 to 12 Branch Offices in Italy, all of which have been closed."

The earnings of many of the foreign film companies are a real drain on the country's resources These companies who in the past used to sell their cosdliest films at a Royalty of 1000 dollars, now collect as much as Rs. 1,00,000 and sometimes more on such films. For instance pictures like "Tarzan the Apeman", "Tarzan and His Mate," "King Kong," "Cavalcade," "The Crusades," "Whoopee," "Captain Blood", "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town", "Victoria the Great" must have grossed near about the same figure or a little more and the current releases like "In Old Chicago", "Hurricane," "Adventures of Robinhood", "Snowwhite and Seven Dwarfs," "Marie Antoinette", "If I Were A King", are destined to reach the colossal figure of Rs. 1,00,000 or thereabout.

I understand, although I am not certain as to how far this statement is true, all these companies pay income tax on the commission which is allowed to them by their Head Offices. Actually they should be made to pay the income tax on their gross receipts and not on commission, as these companies are the offshoots of the American Film producers.

The Customs Tariff on importation of exposed films needs to be revised in view of the phenomenal earnings on foreign films in India Undoubtedly the present scale of duty has caused many a small trader in films to close down. In view of the Important American Film Companies having their offices in India, pictures of money-making value are scarcely available and naturally the small film trader has to fall upon the mediocre films. The Customs duty tariff should be so revised as to exact as much as is compatible with the gross earnings of the Foreign film companies and at the same time leaving a small trader to carry on his trade more smoothly.

If 'Congress' ministries are looking for new resources of income, it is high time that careful investigation be made, not only in regard to the foreign film companies but all other foreign firms whose system of accounts permits payment of income tax on fractional part of their earnings.—Yours, etc.,

PATRIOT.

HOLLYWOOD SWEARS Allegiance To America

NEW TRENDS SEEN IN U. S. A.; WALTER WANGER DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE

Revising its attitude that the screen should strive to please all and offend none, Hollywood gives indications of seeking to throw off the suffocating influences which have always dictated what film fare should be. In its early stages the move has taken the form of a militant campaign to sell Americanism to America and and the Western Hemisphere. Centering their attentions on historical subject, Warner Bdothers has led the other studios filming pictures calculated to make the citizenry conscious of the heritage of this country. Interviews with Warner executives and those of other lots, coupled with a study of plans, tentative at the moment give rise to the belief that the screen will step beyond its present bounds and employ American ideology as theme bases, writes Douglas W. Churchill in "New York Times."

A theatrical treatment of patriotism has generally aped the George M. Cohan routine of flag-waving Hollywood believes that not only is this noisy show of no interest to the customers but that events in recent months have made Americans aware of their unique position in the world and they desire to see our way of life expounded in intelligently handled films. Until the recent crisis in world affairs it was necessary for pictures to treat patriotic themes in a frankly banal fashion.

Villains and menaces had to be physical and had to be shown in actual combat with the hero, who generally took the form of a secret service man or an army or navy officer. To-day the knowledge of menaces is thoroughly implanted in the minds of the customers; they are aware of the onslaught being made on American philosophy and will relish stories treating this condition in militant fashion.

PATRIOTISM. NO PROFITS

Warners began two years ago to make a series of historical two-reelers dealing with such events as the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the Louisiana purchase, the signing of the Declaration of Independence and Patrick Henry's spectacular defense of liberty. "Lincoln in the White House" has been completed, and on immediate schedule are "Remember the Alamo," "Teddy Roosevelt," "Lafayette,' "Bill of Rights," "Andrew Jackson," "Stephen Foster," "The Lost Battalion" and "George Washington."

"Defense of American democracy has been left almost entirely to the Press." J. L. Warner said this week. "Through our medium we can reach from 40,000,000 to 70,000,000 with a single picture. We are determined to do this in spite of objections from surprising sources.

"We know from personal experience the value of the American philosophy. We are descendants of immigrants and we know why our father came to America. Possibly we have a more acute appreciation of these ideals than those who accept American freedom as a matter of course. We believe that any one who is anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant or anti-anything that has gone into the building of this country is anti-American. The visual power of the screen is tremendous and we propose to use it to acquaint Americans with their heritage."

While all films will be shown in this country, those exported will be selected with an eye to their effect upon the nations concerned. No subject will be shown abroad except of a placating character. Most of the films will be of two reels, while the more important ones from an Americanization standpoint, such as "The Monroe Doctrine" and "Bolivar of South America", will be of four reels; in the case of the former, the story will be shaped to remove existing suspicions and convince the lands to the south of the sincerity of the United States' attitude.

The Warner Brothers' "Confession of a Nazi Spy" is regarded as an epic which will add fuel to the fire. Paramount's "Invasion," which will purport to show what will happen should a foe decide to attack us, undoubtedly will arouse the pacifists. Written by Captain William Cox of the Army Reserve, it outlines the strategy of offense and defense on the western shores.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

While Warners and some others are confining themselves to breaking down the resistance to patriotic films. another contingent led by Walter Wanger believes that this is an opportune time for the screen to assert itself and demand the freedom accorded to the press. "The importance of a new American and democratic tendency in films lies not merely in the narrow conception that movies should glorify our cherished democracy", Wanger says. "It is far broader than that. Films should be free to mirror all the pulsing vitality of modern life. When a free screen replaces our present set-up we will give proper service to democracy."

He cites the fact that Gilbert and Sullivan operettas were as much propaganda as they were entertainment when they were written. He believes that the romantic films glorifying West Point and Annapolis are as much propaganda as the pictures that might attack these institutions. He believes that the practice of affixing false political labels to pictures he regards as progressive has about run its course and that the time has come to stop making product for the near-sighted and narrow-minded elements in America and Europe.

Some mystery surrounds the identity of just who exerts pressure to keep certain subjects off the screen. The Hays office denies participation in or knowledge of any such censorship, but Wanger outlines several stories which he says he will not be permitted to make.

It is known that "Personal History" was called off on twenty-four hours' notice after orders had been given to build the sets. He has an option on the biography of James Farley, which he has been requested to drop. He would like to make pictures on the armament industry, a vigorous pro-American film, and one of the life of Michael Collins, but he says that under the present order such stories are forbidden.

Miss Vidyadevi Sharma who has left for South Africa as she has been chosen to play an important role in a new picture to be shot by the Adarsha Chitra Film Company. The picture, it is understood, will deal with the life of Indians in South Africa.

DEANNA DURBIN— THEN AND NOW

"Three Smart Girls Grow Up"!

Much water has flowed under many bridges since Deanna Durbin first faced a camera, some three years ago, and heard for the first time in her life the director's order, "Roll 'em!"

January 1, 1937 found Deanna Durbin just another child player, as far as Hollywood and the general public were concerned. An unknown, with an unreleased picture, she was an unproved quantity in the entertainment world.

Deanna and her parents were living, for economy's sake, in a house near the Universal studio. They had moved there from a small, California-type bungalow in Palms California, adjacent to the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio, where the thirteen-year-old player had been under contract.

Deanna's picture, just completed but unreleased, was "Three Smart Girls." Started on a slim budget with an abbreviated shooting schedule, it represented the first American attempts of Producer Joe Pasternak and Director Henry Koster as well as the first real picture for young Deanna.

THEY GROW UP

Today Pasternak, Koster and Deanna are busy making "Three Smart Girls Grow up" The picture will cost upwards of a million dollars, and the shooting will consume ten or twelve weeks. Pasternak, Koster and Deanna are important personages in Hollywood, and her pictures are looked forward to by the screen fans of the world.

When it was started, "Three Smart Girls" slipped into production without any fanfare of publicity or lavish preparation. Deanna was included in the cast because Universal casting executives could not find another girl to portray the youngest of the three sisters, and Deanna, just a girl who could sing, was on the studio payroll. Her name appeared on the list of casting credits in the sixth place. The names of Charles Winninger, Nella Walker, Ray Milland, Nan Grey and Barbara Read preceded it. The story was about the attempts of the three girls to prevent their father from falling into the clutches of a designing vamp, and Deanna's role was the lesser of the three.

Today, the start of a Durbin production at Universal studios is one of the big events of the year.

Asked if she is still as enthusiastic about movie work as she was when she started, Deanna replies: "Certainly I am," and then she adds "It's the greatest fun in the world!"

SILVER JUBILEE WEEK OF HUNS' "BRAMHACHARI" AT MAJESTIC

A scene from Huns Picture's "Bramhachari", the comedy in Marathi, which is now in its 25th week at the Majestic Cinema the biggest success achieved by a picture (after "Tukaram")

Film Flashes

VATSALA KUMTEKAR
In a scene from Rex Picture's maiden production "Secret Five" coming to Globe.

USHA
Who is one of the feature players in "It Is True", Saraswati picture to be shortly released.

DEANNA DURBIN,
The Universal star, having a cold drink between scenes of "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," now under production.

A ballet scene from one of the several German films which are scheduled for early release in Bombay.

Eloquent Tributes To Late Lord Brabuorne

KING'S MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

CALCUTTA, February 24.

BENGAL PAID HER LAST RESPECTS TO-DAY TO LORD BRABOURNE, WHO WAS BURIED THIS EVENING IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

High officials, noblemen, dignitaries, military and civil officials consuls, and members of the public, including some 12 Congress M.L.A.'s, headed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose attended the funeral service at St. Paul's Cathedral which started at 4 p.m. It was conducted by the Metropolitan of India, assisted by his chaplain and other clergy.

Many more telegrams and messages of sympathy and affection to Lady Brabourne have been received at Government House, including those from His Majesty the King, Her Majesty Queen Mary, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow and Lord and Lady Willingdon.

The cable received from His Majesty states. "The Queen and I are deeply grieved to hear of your sad loss. We send you our heartfelt sympathy".

Her Majesty Queen Mary in her cable says: "Much grieved at the tragic news. I send you my heartfelt sympathy".—A. P.

ZETLAND'S TRIBUTE

LONDON, February, 24.

Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, speaking from the chair at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, at which Lord Hailey delivered the Sir George Birdwood Memorial Lecture, referred to the death of another great Indian administrator in the person of Lord Brabourne, adding that no one had better reason than he to appreciate the magnitude of the loss which thereby had been sustained both by India and Britain.

"Early in 1937 Sir John Anderson's brilliant tenure of Governorship of Bengal was due to come to a close. I was profoundly conscious of the complexity of the situation in Bengal, and I made up my mind that Lord Brabourne was the man best qualified to deal with it, if I could but persuade him to accept the Governorship there, on top of the difficult and strenuous period of office in Bombay. I need have had no doubts as to his answer to my invitation, for quite apart from his genuine love for India and his deep interest in her peoples and their problems, he was the man who never dreamed of allowing considerations of personal convenience to influence by one iota his strong and abiding sense of duty"

The following cables have been received by Lady Brabourne:—

The Marquess of Zetland: "I am profoundly conscious of the loss caused by your husband's death, both to India and to this country. But it is your personal sorrow that is upper-most in my mind. You have, as you well know, my deepest sympathy".

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow: "We send you our heartfelt sympathy in your great sorrow and mourn the loss of a dear friend and great public servant".

Lord and Lady Willingdon have sent a message of affection and deepest sympathy.

VICEROY'S TELEGRAM TO ZETLAND.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

A "communique" states that the following telegram was to-day despatched by His Excellency the Governor-General to the Secretary of State for India:—

"You will have heard with the deepest regret of the death of His Excellency Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bengal. We mourn today a great public servants, whose long record of service to the Empire opened with marked distinction in the Great War, and who thereafter served for many years as a member of Parliament prior to his appointment to be Governor of Bombay in 1933.

This great and difficult post he held with marked success. It fell to him to preside over the fortunes of that historic Presidency at the date of the introduction of provincial autonomy, and we both well know how material was the contribution he made to the smooth and easy introduction of that constitutional change, and to how great a degree he won the trust of all classes of the people. You will remember the eloquent tribute which has been paid by the Premier of Bombay to the friendship and the assistance on which the Ministry in Bombay could at all times rely.

From his duties in Bengal, Lord Brabourne was called last year to be Viceroy and Acting Governor-General during my absence from India, and we are both fully conscious of the tact, the ability, and the success with which he discharged those functions.

His life, cut off in its prime, to the loss of the public service and to the keen regret of all who had worked with him and who have known him, was one of great achievement, with promise of service of even greater value and greater importance to his Presidency, to India and to the Empire. The unfailing warmth of heart which won him the affection and the devotion of all who met him, the serene courage, and the strength of character which enabled him to overcome physical weakness, the result of his active service in the Great War, and to face with confidence the heavy labours and the keen anxieties inseparable from the high offices which it fell to him to hold, are too well-known to you for any reference to be needed from me to-day.

His loss to India and to the Empire is one difficult to bear. His loss to those of us who have had the privilege of his friendship is one impossible to replace.

The members of my Executive Council, to all of whom Lord Brabourne was so well known, desire to be associated with me in this expression of profound sorrow at his untimely death, and of deep and sincere sympathy with Lady Brabourne in her irreparable loss."

MANY MESSAGES.

Over 400 telegrams and cables have been received at Government House. In addition to these, there was a very large number of inquiries. All these telegrams and cables will be replied to as early as possible.

Telegrams of sympathy were received from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay, the U. P. the Punjab, the C.P., Bihar and Sind. the Air Marshal, the Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy, and a very feeling letter from the Prime Minister of Bengal.

Gandhiji, who had written to Lord Brabourne on his operation, has telegraphed as follows: When I wrote to your husband two days ago I little expected the tragic event. My heartfelt sympathy on your loss. I treasured Lord Brabourne's friendship.

A very kind and sympathetic letter was received from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, who had made a personal inquiry only to learn of the sad news.

Telegrams of inquiry were received amongst others, from Sir Robert and Lady Reid, His Highness the Aga Khan and nearly all the Ruling Princes of India and Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab.

PUNJAB TRIBUTES

H. E. Sir Henry Craik, Governor of the Punjab said "Lord Brabourne's death means the loss to me of a friend for whom I had deep regard and affection. India mourns the loss of a most distinguished and devoted public servant".

The Premier of the Punjab, on behalf of the Government, has sent a condolence message to the Bengal Government.

Flags were flown half-mast on the public offices under the control of the Punjab Government on Friday.

In Ahmedabad flags were flown half-mast on Gujarat College and other public buildings on Thursday. The College will remain closed to-morrow. The Ahmedabad European Club remained closed to-day. During his Governorship of Bombay, Lord Brabourne paid several visits to Ahmedabad. He took a special interest in the Gujarat College and its development.

CORPORATION ADJOURNS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Friday, without transacting any business, as a mark of respect to the memory of Lord Brabourne.

The Mayor, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, stated that the late Lord Brabourne was a great statesman and a capable administrator and was one of the most brilliant and popular Governors of the province of Bombay. By his able administration, his genuine desire to help Indian aspirations for political progress, his solicitude for the welfare of the masses, and above all his charming personality, Lord Brabourne had created for himself a deep-rooted affection in the hearts of all the people of the province of Bombay.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved a resolution placing on record the Corporation's profound feelings of sorrow at the death of Lord Brabourne and expressing sympathy with Lady Brabourne in her sad bereavement.

Mr. Nissim referred to Lord Brabourne's keen interest in all matters connected with the welfare of Bombay City.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, Mr. A. Soares, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. E. Moses, Mr. M. M. Killedar, Prof. V. G. Rao, Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr. M. A. Dabholkar, Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh and Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas associated themselves with the tributes, after which the resolution was passed, all members standing.

LADY BRABOURNE'S REPLY.

The Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Secretary to the Governor of Bengal.

"The Lady Brabourne has asked me to thank His Excellency and through him the Government of Bombay for the kind message of sympathy and understanding conveyed by His Excellency's telegram which I am also communicating to the Government of Bengal."

A memorial service will be conducted in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Senior Presidency Chaplain, the Rev. T. R. H. Elliott, on Sunday, at 5 p.m.

JAMNALAL'S DETENTION

Gandhiji Calls For Statement From Jaipur Authorities

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

Writing about Jaipur in to-day's "Harijan" Gandhiji says, "After all the Jaipur Durbar has been obliged to arrest Seth Jamnalalji. It is reported that he is decently housed though kept in an out-of-the-way place under a strong guard. There seems to be secrecy about everything. I suggest that the authorities make a public statement as to his whereabouts. The facilities given to him and the conditions as to correspondence and interviews. Is medical assistance easily available?

But if what one hears about Shekhavati is true, the detention and treatment under detention of Sethji is of minor account. In the absence of detailed news on behalf of the State, the public are bound to give credence to the statements appearing in the Press.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S TELEGRAM TO VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Viceroy from the Secretary of State for India:—

"You have expressed in your telegram the sense of pride, affection and grief in the hearts of all who, like us, knew Lord Brabourne intimately and had the privilege of working in the closest and happiest association with him.

It is with the profoundest sorrow that I ask you to convey to Lady Brabourne with the condolences of Your Excellency and your Executive Council expression of my sincerest sympathy in her sudden and bitter bereavement.—A. P.

Shroff's Telegram To Lady Brabourne

The following telegram was sent by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff to Lady Brabourne:—

"The shocking news of sudden and untimely death of your worthy husband has profoundly destressed his many friends in Bombay. He was a most admirable representative of his great country. Mrs. Shroff and I tender our sincere condolences and deep sympathy in this hour of your great bereavement. Pray count us as amongst the countless sharers of your grief.

Lumley Leaving For Bombay

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, who had come here to attend Lord Brabourne's funeral left for Bombay at 6-15 this morning by a special 'plane.

Lt.-Col. Toogood who represented the Viceroy at the funeral also left for Delhi at 6-45 this morning by a special 'plane.—A.P.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 25.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours Total	Rainfall Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	69	46	—	1.0	—0.3
Amraoti	92	08	—	0.3	—1.7
Akola	92	68	—	—	—1.7
Ahmedabad	86	66	—	—	—0.3
Ajmer	64	57	T	0.1	—1.0
Ahmednagar	93	63	—	—	—1.4
Ambala	67	49	—	2.5	—1.5
Allahabad	67	52	0.1	1.1	—0.8
Benares	71	55	T	3.0	+1.2
Bareilly	72	50	—	0.7	—1.9
BOMBAY	90	71	—	1.1	+0.5
Bangalore	86	62	—	0.7	—3.2
Bhopal	77	55	—	0.3	—
Baroda	86	59	—	—	—
Belgaum	92	62	—	1.1	—1.1
Bahawalpore	—	—	—	—	—
Bijapur	95	67	—	0.1	—1.4
Bellary	95	58	—	0.1	—2.5
Bhavnagar	87	61	—	—	—0.4
Chittagong	90	68	—	4.6	+0.8
Calcutta	87	66	1.1	1.6	—0.6
Cuttack	93	66	—	0.7	—2.0
Cawnpore	68	52	T	0.8	—0.9
Calicut	91	74	—	1.5	—5.5
Colombo	92	74	—	15.3	—7.8
Cheerapunji	65	55	0.3	9.9	—1.5
Cocanada	83	67	—	10.2	+3.4
Cochin	93	75	—	6.7	—3.2
Dehra Dun	71	49	—	2.8	—2.9
Delhi	73	48	—	1.0	—1.3
Dehra I. Khan	57	42	—	1.1	—0.4
Darjeeling	53	39	—	0.9	—1.7
Desa	80	60	—	—	—0.4
Dalhousie	—	—	0.2	14.3	—1.8
Fort Sandeman	41	34	0.2	3.4	+1.0
Gorakhpur	70	54	—	1.1	—0.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	95	60	—	—	—1.7
Hyderabad (Sd.)	64	56	0.1	0.4	—0.2
Indore	78	53	—	—	—1.1
Jhansi	61	48	0.1	0.5	—0.9
Jubbulpore	80	57	—	1.8	—0.9
Jacobabad	62	51	—	1.3	+0.5
Jaipur	71	52	—	0.1	—1.0
Karwar	87	70	—	1.8	—0.4
Karachi	69	80	0.3	1.5	+1.4
Kodaikanal	61	47	—	19.0	+2.5
Khandwa	86	61	—	0.3	—0.9
Lucknow	71	50	—	0.8	—1.1
Ludhiana	69	49	T	1.6	—2.1
Lahore	64	49	0.3	2.2	—0.1
Lyallpur	61	47	0.1	1.6	+0.4
Multan	58	49	T	1.1	+0.1
Mysore	90	69	—	1.0	—2.3
Madras	86	66	—	3.2	—18.6
Marmagoa	87	74	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	91	59	—	0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	52	37	—	5.4	—1.9
Mahableshwar	93	62	—	1.3	—0.7
Murree	45	27	0.1	12.3	+2.6
Mount Abp	64	54	—	0.2	—1.7
Masulipatam	95	65	—	15.5	+8.4
Mandalay	94	83	—	4.1	+1.5
Mangalore	92	74	—	2.1	—1.7
Meerut	—	—	—	2.9	+0.3
Mercara	83	58	—	2.9	—1.3
Nagpur	90	61	—	0.1	—2.1
Ootacamund	65	42	—	5.0	—4.6
Patna	70	57	0.1	3.3	+1.8
Peshawar	61	45	—	3.4	—0.2
Poona	93	59	—	0.3	—1.0
Pachmarhi	74	57	—	0.4	—0.1
Port Blair	84	68	—	19.4	—2.0
Quetta	42	31	0.3	6.9	—
Ranchi	73	68	0.2	4.5	+1.7
Rawalpindi	60	39	—	4.8	—1.0
Rangoon	98	68	—	10.1	—6.5
Ratnagiri	86	70	—	2.9	+1.8
Rajkot	88	64	—	—	—0.4
Sialkot	64	48	0.2	4.9	+0.6
Srinagar	45	31	0.2	8.5	+1.3
Sholapur	96	66	—	—	—1.7
Shillong	69	52	—	4.7	+1.5
Simla	51	35	T	3.8	—3.8
Surat	98	66	—	—	—0.4
Salem	93	69	—	1.5	—3.7
Trichinopoly	92	71	—	4.5	—5.0
Trivandrum	85	79	—	6.2	—4.2
Vizgapatam	80	68	—	12.1	+6.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .010 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.3 degrees 6.7 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.3 degrees 3.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 128 miles

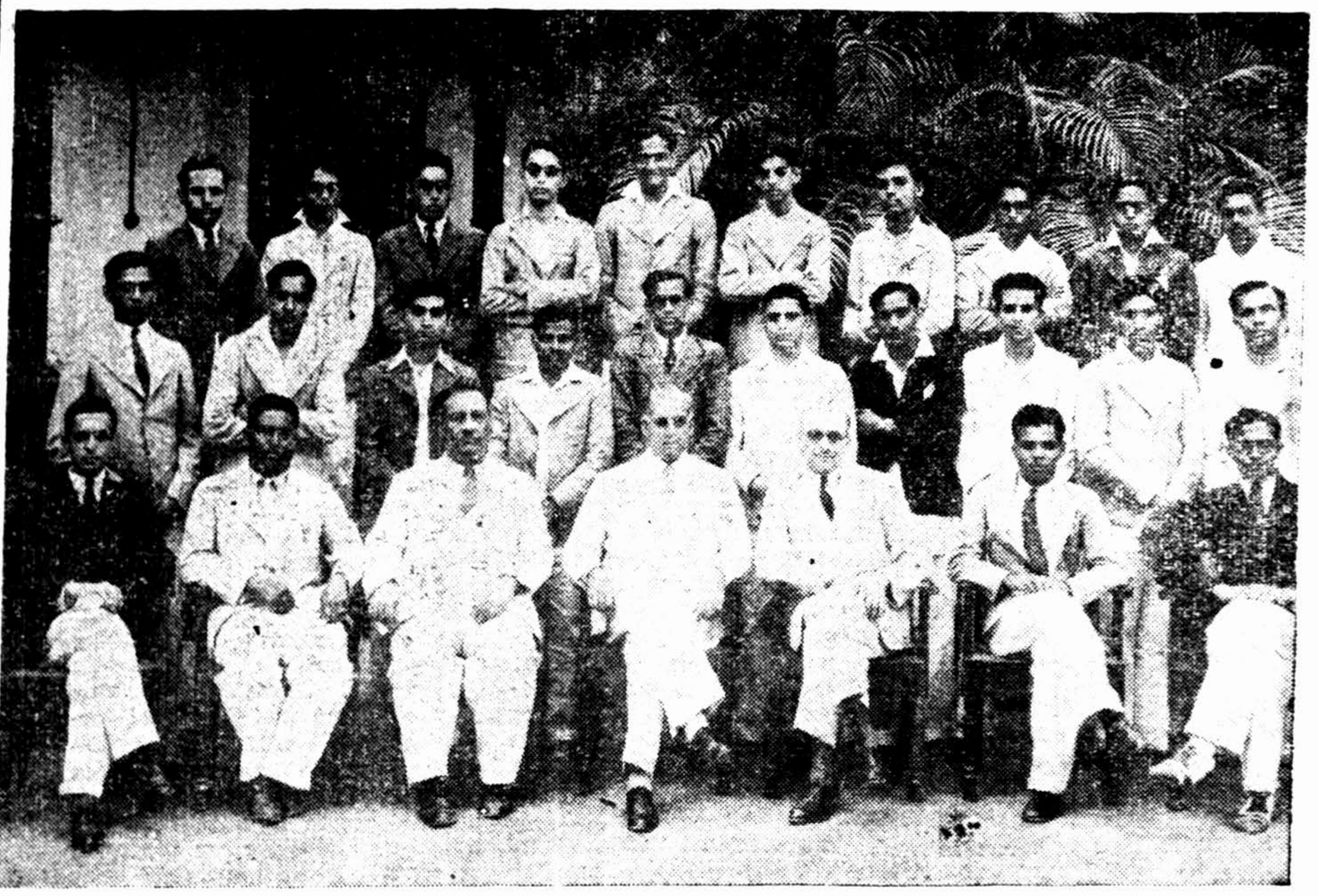
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

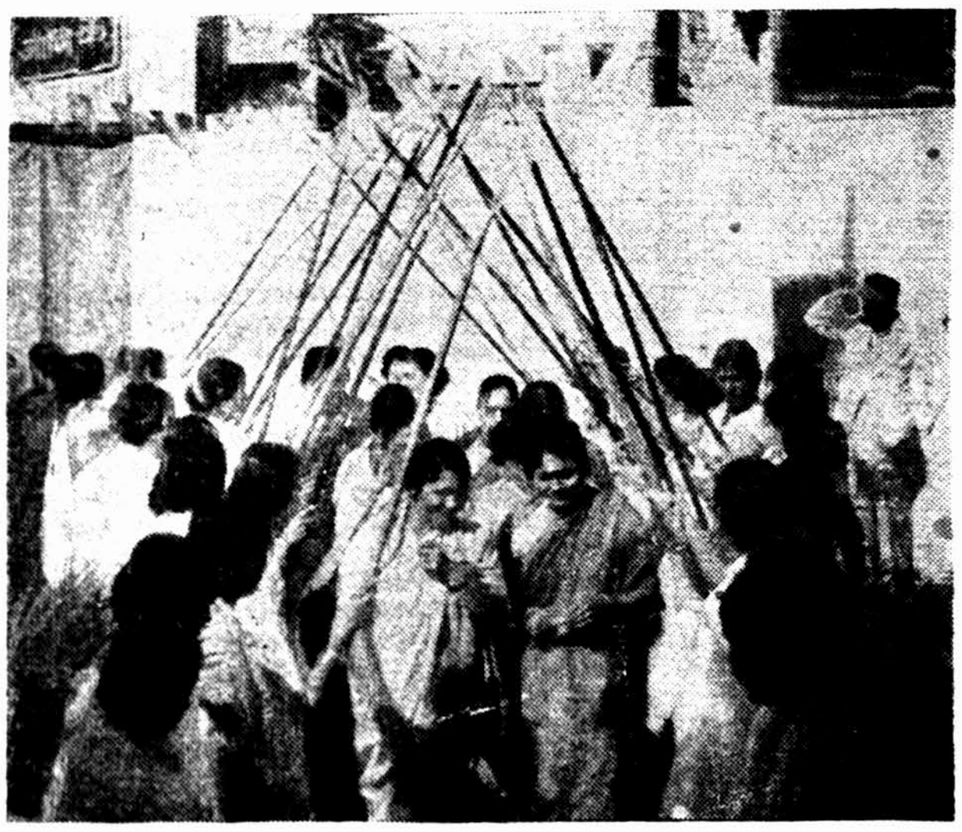
OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-2-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.



Group photo of Instructors and leaders of the physical training and organised games of the Sydenham College of Commerce of Bombay whose Silver Jubilee was celebrated on Tuesday last, over which Lt. Col. Bhatia presided, and distributed prizes to the winning students.



Guard-of-honour presented to the President on arrival, to open the Swadeshi Exhibition, by the members of Dadar Bhagini Samaj, Bombay, on Friday last.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN BALUCHISTAN

POONA, Feb. 25.

The western disturbances caused fairly widespread rain or snow in Baluchistan and scattered showers in the rest of North-west India. Scattered showers occurred also in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country and over the region from Orissa and Chota Nagpur to Assam. Temperatures were markedly below normal in Sind, South-west Punjab and in around East Central India.

The chief amounts of rainfall were Calcutta and Balasore one inch Chaibassa three quarters of an inch. Ibrugarh, Kalat Ormora half an inch, Cherrapunji, Pendra, Sialkot, Lahore, Khushab, Srinagar, Harnai, Dalabandin, Karachi, Dalhousie and Quetta quarter of an inch.

Forecast until the evening of 26th:—Scattered rain or snow is likely along and near the Western Himalayas and in Baluchistan with isolated showers in the rest of Northwest India. A few showers are also likely in Assam and Bengal.—A.P.

ADDRESS TO DRS. SHAH AND DAFTARY

An address was presented on behalf of several Jain organisatons to Drs. T. O. Shah and D. N. Daftary for the splendid honorary services rendered to their revered Jain Sadhus, on Saturday evening.

Seth Jamnadas Morarji presided over the function which took place at Sukhanandji Hall.

Seth Kishanlalji Jalan, proprietor of the firm Jagannath Kishanlal, passed away at his native place, Bhivani, on February 17th.

Seth Kishanlalji belonged to the Agrawal Vaishya community and was for a long time the hon. Secretary of the Marwari Commercial School conducted by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, and managed the school in a very able manner. He was also for sometime the hon. Secretary of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association at the time of the earthquake in Bihar, he helped the relief work conducted by the Association both with men and money. He founded free Eye-Hospital at his native place and maintained it all along at his own cost. He was a great lover of Hindi.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in the week ended Friday 24th February, amounted to £2,05,000.

NOTE:—This includes the amount purchase at the tender on Wednesday February 22nd.

Mr. Ramkrishna, a prominent political worker, was arrested on Friday at Una under Section 124-A.I.P.C.

The town observed complete hartal as a protest against the arrest.

Lest We Forget

Kamaladevi Speaks For Unknown Heroes In State Satyagraha

MADRAS, Feb. 24.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, in the course of a Press interview, says:—

"It seems to be a fashion with some to dub those who may be styled the radical section in the Congress, because they believe in a speedier and more forward policy as 'talkers' than those who believe in greater caution and speed as men of 'action' It is not only an unfortunate but a most invidious distinction to make. From some of the statements recently appearing it would seem as though the radicals had merely been indulging in 'brave talks' about the States while it was only after some members of the Congress High Command entered the arena that 'action' was initiated.

UNKNOWN HEROES

This is far from a correct assessing of the movement. While not minimising the immense push and importance that has been given up the States Peoples' movement since front rank leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj entered it. one cannot altogether obliterate the hard, untiring ground work put in by many youths in the various States. Youths unknown, often persecuted and harassed, flew into jail without so much as creating a ripple beyond their own little local pool. We may take all the big southern States even including Hyderabad, where it was the small batch of much-alarmed, long maligned 'brave talkers' that prepared the ground through long laborious days, working silently unobtrusively and it was the southern States that indicated and gave the lead to the other States.

So also in Orissa and several other parts and for this pioneering work. they often received sharp raps instead of appreciative pats and to now label these as mere talkers is merely adding insult to injury. 'Brave talks' is not the weakness of anyone particular section, nor action the proud monopoly of the others. There are talkers just as there are men of action to be found amongst all sections and groups". —United Press.

FINANCE MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

(Continued from Page 27)

and flesh together. It was therefore unfair that he should be asked to pay the electricity tax. And the latter was now a necessity. Kerosene had become things of the past.

Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister appreciated the object of the amendment but he could not agree to its principle. It was difficult for the Government to accept the amendment. A separate income-tax department had to be set up by the Government to estimate the earnings of electricity consumers. He therefore opposed the amendment, which, when put to vote was lost.

When the clauses relating to the property tax came up for consideration Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment which sought to delete all municipalities except the city of Bombay from the operation of the Act.

Mr. Mehta, in speaking in support of the resolution pointed out that the proposed tax though on the surface of it looked like a tax on the rich was really a tax on the poor. The real incidence of taxation would fall on the poor.

EXCISE MINISTER'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. M. D. Gilder, Excise Minister, opposing the amendment stated that it was a house tax and a tax on immovable property and that it would fall on the rich only.

Mr. J. Mehta was amazed that the Excise Minister should still maintain that it was really a tax on the rich. If the Ministers went on putting blinkers to their eyes and cotton to their ears, they could not see the sufferings that the poor were bound to experience as a result of the tax

There could not be the least shadow of a doubt that the tax was an invasion on the taxable capacity of the municipalities and as such the municipalities were bound to suffer. As the income of the municipalities were sure to go down as a result of the proposed tax, it would certainly affect the poor. The municipalities would not have sufficient money to look after their multifarious obligations to the citizens.

The Finance Minister also opposed the amendment, which was lost.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi then moved an amendment suggesting that the tax at 10 per cent. be levied on buildings and lands "fetching annual rent of not less than Rs. 6,000 in the City of Bombay and not less than Rs. 1,500 in other urban areas."

Mr. B. M. Gupte parliamentary secretary moved an amendment seeking that property tax on urban properties in the city assessed at Rs. 2,000 and less might be reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. and the same in other places might be provided for the Government by an official declaration.

The amendment was accepted by the Minister and the amended clause was passed. Sir A. M. Dehlavi's amendment was rejected.

Awakening In Cutch

Demand For Responsible Government

By N. A. Parmar

Very little is known about this small State which lives even today in its past memories full of romantic glory and drama, its warriors fallen yet proud, peasants—the children of the soil drowned in poverty and indebtedness still patriotic and noble. Till yesterday darkness and chaotic ignorance prevailed in Cutch although its people played a valuable part. Owing to the recent, awakening in all states of Kathiawad, Cutch also is rising from the deep slumber into which it had fallen for decades.

Inspite of its privileged position throughout India Cutch is one of the most mismanaged States. Corruption in almost all the departments cuts at the very roots of growth from within. Due to various such causes the people have become desperate and eager to fight out the struggle of independence. The present Ruler is the most conservative prince, whose policy seems to be to make no change. About fifty years ago the inauguration of meagre improvements in roads, buildings and other public works in the reign of Pragmalji marked a long period of dark inactivity; so much so that whole machinary of State then based on vague principles hardly underwent salient changes worth mentioning up-to-day during the reign of the present Maharao.

Medieval Conditions.

Till recently there was no electricity, big factory, or motor car for the public use; even to-day there is no bank, newspaper, telephone or printing press apart from meagre service for Government purposes and very few telegraph offices. Lack of roads and modern means of conveyances makes travelling hazardous and wasteful. Shortage of schools and medical service, ruinous effect of ever-rising rate of exchange and indebtedness of peasants can hardly be exaggerated. Let the figures speak themselves. For its 10,00,000 inhabitants the State has only one high school and very few middle schools in villages. The rate of Kori (the legal tender) has been constantly rising from 2 to 5½ to a rupee and shows no sign that it will stop there. Necessities of life are unprovided for while the ruler enjoys hunting leopards let loose for gaming purposes throughout the State. These leopards are sacred for it is penal to kill them. They destroy many human and animal lives. Such is the burden under which the whole subject groans.

New Life Among People.

In the past various conferences passed numerous resolutions, waited upon His Highness, made humble petitions, with the result that they found themselves exactly where they had started. Determined to struggle for their very existence the subjects became restless and desperate. Thus at the last Prajakiya Parishad they struck at the very root of all trouble and passed only one resolution demanding nothing short of responsible government. Soon after this unprecedented activity and enthusiasm is witnessed everywhere, rustic village folks are brought to their senses. funds are being collected in anticipation of a rolonged struggle, a big army of volunteers is dispatched to villages for spreading discontent and preparing the nation for satyagraha which will be launched if resonsible government is not granted by 31st March 1939.

In the light of these events an old speaker rightly observed at a huge meeting at Bhuj that so much was done within past few days that Cutch seemed to have gone ahead by a hundred years. Fortunately there has been not much repression up till now, though there is bound to be much in near future because all the leaders in whose contact I came at Bhuj and Anjar are of one and the same opinion.

The Solution.

Amazing ignorance about facts is a prominent feature of the Government. From a reliable enquiry I could gather that there are about 400 schools, mostly private, a great number of hospitals, quite adequate for village purposes contrary to one's assumption and miles of roads built by individuals in absence of government initiative. This indicates that materal for growth and development does exist yet it is allowed to be wasted. A coordination of private activities in the public field is bound to make people more prosperous and contended. An action in either direction has long been due. According to the opinion of an eminent businessman not only the state but also the trade and commerce is pauperised due to the foolish policy of exchange rates devoid of all the principles of currency and public finance. Smuggling also has meant a terrible loss to the State. The situation is so tense that if not handled wisely in proper time it might go out of control and a struggle bigger than Rajkot's might be precipitated to set the rotten house of misgovernment in proper order; for my intimate contact with people has shown me full preparedness and willingness to respond the call of sacrifice.

LIMBDI OUTRAGES

Mahatma's Call To Satyagrahis

The happenings in Limbdi State, before and after the holding, of the Praja Parishad about which allegations have been made against State authorities is the subject of an article by Mahatma Gandhi in the "Harijan".

A report about the situation furnished workers of dacoities and other "acts of hooliganism" is also published.

Commenting on the report Gandhiji writes: "Limbdi is a Kathiawad State. It had the reputation of being progressive. I have the good fortune to know many of its workers. They are wise, self-sacrificing and capable of doing hard work. In common with many States Limbdi also had a great awakening among the people. The workers used to boast of their progressive Yuvaraj. But they have now discovered that he has imbibed some curious notions of the dictatorships of the west. He would let the reformers have a free run of little Limbdi. But they must not go to the villages. In the villages he was to make his own experiments unhindered by anybody. The Limbdi reformers thought that they had as much right as the Yuvaraj to work among the villagers especially as they had already established connection with them. They therefore dared to go to the villages with the result mentioned in the report".

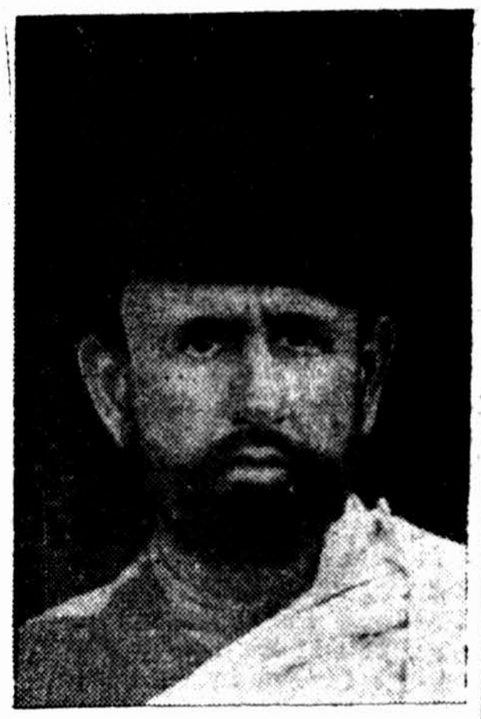
After detailing the various incidents Gandhiji says. "I have since learnt that Durbar Gopaldas Desai and his wife Bhaktiba suffered minor injuries. The goondas had the satisfaction for a time of preventing the meeting of the Parishad. I have no reason whatsoever for disbelieving the messages which describe the events with a wealth of detail that carries conviction. What is more they are sent by parties whom I hold to be incapable of conscious exaggeration or of invention. In spite of this lawlessness, the reformers will win if they have grit enough to be ground to the dust, and if they really represent the wishes of the people. The public outside will help them. The paramount power is also bound by treaty obligations to help them. But let the Satyagrahis know that salvation comes from within. They will have to lose all if they will save their souls and gain the freedom which is their birthright".

U. S. A. VIEWERS SEE BBC PROGRAMME

Pictures transmitted by the BBC's Tellivision Station at Alexandra Palace, North London, have been picked up by the RCA receiving station at Riverhead, New York more than three thousand miles away. The normal service range of the BBC Television Station is thirty miles.

The programme seen by American viewers was "Picture Page" (the magazine feature of the vision programmes), the features of Miss Joan Miller, the Canadian actress who plays the part of "the Switchboard Girl' in the production, being clearly discernible.

Reception of vision at this distance is possible only under exceptionally favourable conditions. A illustration of the uncertainty of trans-Atlantic reception on the wavelengths used for tellivision is provided by the fact that on the day when the pictures were seen the accompanying sound was very weak, whereas six days later the sound was heard very well, but no picture could be seen.



Khan Abdullah Khan, M. L.A., who has been elected President of the District Local Board, Dera Ismail Khan.

Group taken on the occasion of the opening ceremony of Swadeshi Exhibition, conducted by Dadar Bhagini Samaj, on Monday.

B. E. S. T. HOBBIES EXHIBITION OPENED

Employment Of Leisure Hours

The BEST Staff Hobbies Exhibition was opened by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji on Friday, in the Conference Hall of Electric House in Bombay. There was a sincerity of purpose on the part of the organisers as well as exhibitors, a desire to find out the right way of using one's leisure in such a manner that besides providing relaxation and amusement, it would be a source of mental and material profit.

Mr. R. D. Kanga, President of the Exhibition Committee, in welcoming all present gave a detailed account of the several welfare activities in the BEST Organisation and observed that service conditions in the BEST compared favourably with other parallel concerns or organisations of the BEST magnitude in the East.

Declaring the Exhibition open, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji observed that as the BEST Company always did best and always stood for the best, it was not surprising that the first innovation of the kind of arranging an exhibition of hobbies was undertaken by it last year, thanks to the enthusiasm and interest that Mr. Trollip, the presiding authority, took in the welfare of its employees.

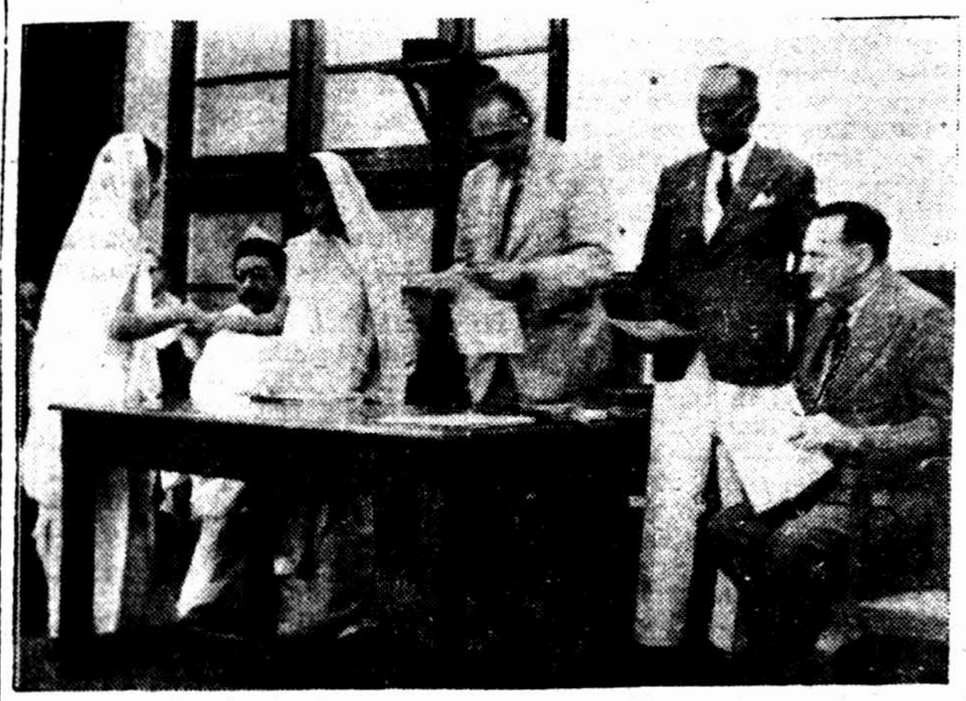
Mrs. Morarji distributed the prizes.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, for presiding over the function and Mrs. Morarji for distributing prizes and certificates, the exhibitors, judges and the press through whom news of the exhibition was broadcast to enable the public of Bombay to visit it, Mr. A. S. Trollip, General Manager of the Company, observed that it was a great advantage to children to see their parents doing something with their hands; it would inspire the former to create or make things and it was in that way that real practical engineers made their early beginnings.

EXHIBITS

The spacious accommodation in the air-conditioned conference hall provided a fitting background for an interesting display of over 200 exhibits arranged in various sections such as handicraft, art, embroidery, fancy work, dress making working models of aeroplanes and mechanical appliances. The President and the visitors went through various sections and showed great interest in the exhibits.

The Exhibition will continue for Saturday, Sunday and Monday and will be open to the public from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m.



B. E. S. T. Hobby Exhibition was declared open by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji in the Conference Hall of Electric House on Friday. Mrs. Morarji is seen distributing the prizes and certificates.

S. O. S. TO BOMBAY GOVT.

Dhandhuka Worker Complains Of Goondas From Limbdi

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 25

Prabhudas Bhutta, a prominent worker of Dhandhuka and secretary of the Taluka Samittee has asked for immediate protection from Bombay Government, on the plea that Goondas of Limbdi are still after him to take his life.

He has also requested the Hon. Mr. Munshi to visit personally Baravala territory.

Arnej has become a place of pilgrimage of Limbdi hijaratis.

Preparations of special Vasahat are going on in Arnej.

A grand ceremony will be performed in the presence of Darbar Gopaldas who had gone to Arnej with prominent workers.

Ahmedabad millowners, mahajans, cloth and corn merchants have also promised help.

The Lord Mayor of Cork, James Hickey, refused to participate in the welcome to the German naval training ship "Schlesien" due in Cork to-morrow owing to "the insult to the Catholic world on the death of the Pope, when responsible German press termed the holy father as a political adventurer."

ALLEGATION REFUTED

Indians In Ceylon Not Reactionaries

COLOMBO, Feb. 23.

The charge that Indians in Ceylon who were nationalits in India were reactionaries in Ceylon, was refuted by Mr. S. Rauf Pasha, presiding over the annual general meeting of the Indian Young Men's Association held at Kandy.

Mr. Rauf Pasha declared that Indians as a community were never behind any other community in demanding dominion status for Ceylon. He recalled that every section of the Indian community in Ceylon responded to the invitation of the Liberal League in 1931 when a demand for dominion status was unanimously made at the All Parties Conference.

Mr. Rauf Pasha urged the formation of a central organisation for all Indians in Ceylon which would work for the common welfare of the community.

Mr. Somasundaram another speaker at the meeting expressed the view that the Indian labourer was a necessity to Ceylon and without him the tea and the rubber industries would be at a standstill.

The meeting passed a resolution that the five years residential qualification recommended by the Donoughmore Commission is the only basis of franchise practicable and acceptable to Indians in Ceylon.—A. P.

The Hon. Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Prime Minister, and the Hon. Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, Minister for Local Self-Government, will leave Nagpur on February 28 for Jubbulpore.

'CHILD IN THE HOME' EXHIBITION

To Be Held In Bombay In December Next

The Gujarati Stree Sahakari Association has been organising Exhibitions every alternate year. The third Exhibition, which, it is proposed to open in Bombay sometime in December this year, will deal with problems of 'The Child in the Home'

The Exhibition will be divided into two main divisions. The first will exhibit work done by children themselves up to the age of 16 arranged in various age groups. This may consist of children's hobbies, such as fret-work, leather-work, things made from waste material, embroidery, painting, drawing, models, maps etc. The second will exhibit work done by individuals or associations for children. The materials used in the preparation of models will be Swadeshi.

It has been decided to divide the exhibition under four heads namely nutrition, clothing, environment (recreation) Education. The age limit has been kept to 16 and the same will be split under the following five divisions:—(1) during the delivery period, (2) Infancy upto 2 years, (3) from 2 to 5 years, (4) from 5 to 12 years and (5) from 12 to 16 years.

LATE SIR LAURIE HAMMOND

Tribute Paid In Bihar Assembly

PATNA, Feb. 22.

Reference to the deaths of four members of the old Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa including the late Sir Laurie Hammond was made in the Bihar Assembly this morning.

The Speaker, Mr. Ramdayalu Singh, paying a tribute to Sir Laurie said that he was a member of the old Council in 1921-22 and again in 1924-27. He also became the Chief Secretary to the provincial Government, a member of the Executive Council and later the Governor of Assam. After his retirement he became the chairman of the Delimitation Committee.

Tributes were also paid to the late Babu Dwarka Prashad Singh, Rai Bahadur Sharda Prashad Sinha and Mr. Jogendra Chandra Mukherji by all sections of the House which stood up as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Replying to a question Mr. K. B. Sahay said that Government were considering the entire question of the appointment of natives or otherwise in Government services in the provinces in the light of the recent decision of the Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Favourites Have Lean Time

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The failure of most favourites made yesterday's outing an expensive one for the majority of race-goers. However, the sport was exciting, several close finishes testifying to the excellence of the Handicapper's work.

Doubly for jockeys were of common occurrence. Evans scored on Assaf Mahmud and Clock Work. Whiteside was astride Shireen who dead-heated with Assaf Mahmud and Meridean Boy and Cook won on Redouble and Impetus.

When Chhatrasal captured the Queensberry Handicap he credited the Kolhapur stable with a win long overdue. H. H. the Maharaja was present to see his horse score and led the winner back to the unsaddling enclosure.

Patiently ridden by Fitzgerald Mujbil Hamid scored comfortably in the Jhelum Plate run over ten furlongs Hashim was late on the scene to run the winner to half a length and the speedy Bayhas was a good third. Best backed here Zaid ul Khair was in the fighting for a mile after which his effort compounded.

FAVOURITE WINS READILY

The market rage in the Indian Plate Redouble won in the style as should all such good things. Cook had the speedy son of Owen Roe on a tight rein up the straight and could have increased the winning margin of three lengths had he so desired. Eastern Pride, a nicely grown three year old son of Silvus made a very creditable first appearance a late run bringing into the second berth. Tippu Sultan kept the recent winner Fanciful out of a remunerative placing.

There was a rather unexpected result to the Lewes Plate, Division III. The hitherto luckless School Quad unplaced in five previous attempts this season, managed to get her head in front with the wayward Grecian Orb in the role of runner-up. Mazarin was third, beaten a head and short head. Neither Red Minx nor Optimist two of the best backed, were in the money. School Quad's success gave Trainer Evans his first winner of the season. It was a change of luck long overdue.

Plenty of excitement was poked into the finish of the Mumbra Plate, Division II for which Assaf Mahmud was installed the favourite. Shireen now in great heart, went ahead below the distance and looked to have the race won. He was joined by Assaf Mahmud a furlong from home and the pair fought out a gruelling finish. They passed the post so closely locked together that the judge, unable to separate them, declared a dead heat Manik Prasad accounted for the beaten others.

PROMISING NEWCOMER

Making his first appearance at Mahaluxmi this season, Impetus in the jacket of Mr. Alec Higgins, won the Lewes Plate, Division II in a style which presages further successes. The four year old son of Bull Head was obviously considerably fancied in certain quarters as he started at only 5 to 1.

Birthday Gift made a gallant attempt to shoulder her big weight and was second with Galumph II a late third. Carrana started the favourite. Except that she was in front until heads were turned for home, she performed disappointingly. I am afraid this daughter of Manfred is not much good at present.

In taking the Mumbra Plate Division I Jirnas did not win out of his turn. Well ridden by Selby he finished in determined fashion to beat Karam Allah with some degree of comfort. Walk Over came from a long way back to secure the minor placing in front of the well favoured King of Diamonds, who has most assuredly earned a rest.

Since he won early on in the season Clock Work had not been given a race. He was pulled out for the Lewes Plate, division I yesterday which he won with no more effort than is required for an exercise gallop. Column Two and Aflaton were the place getters Anita once again let down a huge following. Her early speed only takes her four furlongs and since there is no race of this distance. She is not likely to trouble the Judge.

MARK YOU DISAPPOINTS

Mark You and Meridian Boy disputed favouritism in the Bridge Plate for which seventeen runners paraded. Toiling in the rear until close home Mark You began to gallop when it was too late and the best he could do was to finish fourth. Always hardly behind the leaders Meridian Boy raced into the lead below the distance and stayed on to hold the challenge of Shelley. Curralistic was a win or place-getter.

In an engaging finish for the Queensberry Handicap the Kolhapur owned Chhatrasal scored by a short head from Kingsbury who was late on the scene. The unlucky horse of the race was Dancing Comet who was badly hampered in his challenging effort when he did get on opening it was too late, but he did well to finish third a close up to the first two. Among the beaten were Nulli Secundus, late Fred Stephens and Final Glance, both of whom had their respective followings. Diagonal was distinctly lame in the preliminary parade and was withdrawn after the Club Veterinary Officer had satisfied himself that he was not in a fit condition to run. Money invested on Mr. Svamvur's gelding was refunded.

THE JHELUM PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500, Third Rs. 250

For Arabs in Class III.

W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July 1938, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID 9-0 (car. 9-5) Fitzgerald 1
Mr. N. Rupchand's HASHIM 7-10 (car. 7-12) Mohamed Yusuf 2
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's BAYHAS 8-7 S. Sk. Ahmed 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MUJBIL AL ARAB 8-3 Y. P. Dewne 4

Won by 1|2 length, 1|2 length 1 length.

Time: 2min. 23 2|5secs.

Did not run: Hakim Pasha and Malta.

Tote paid Rs. 59 for win Rs. 22 Rs. 97 and Rs. 41 for places.

Favourite: Zaid ul Khair.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

THE INDIAN PLATE Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A".

Mr. Manton's REDOUBLE 8-7 Cook 1
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's EASTERN PRIDE 7-4 J. O'Neale .. 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's TIPPU SULTAN 9-7 (car. 9-2) Rama Vithal 3
Mr. J. H. Sorabjee's FANCIFUL 8-3 E. Britt 4

Won by 3 lengths, neck, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 15 3|5secs.

Did not run: Rahana and Eager Tit.

Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 14 Rs. 45 and Rs. 23 for places.

Favourite: Redouble.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE LEWES PLATE Div. III. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Mirza Ibrahim's SCHOOL QUAD 7-11 Orme 1
Mr. Gem's GRECIAN ORB 8-0 Evans 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's MAZARIN 7-7 Whiteside 3
Mr. Manton's PRINCESS CORAL 9-0 Simpson .. 4

Did not run: Tippu Sultan.

Won by head, short head, 2 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 2 3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 148 for win, Rs. 46. Rs. 59 and Rs. 58 for places.

Winner trained by W. Evans.

THE MUMBRA PLATE Div. II. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class 1 that have not won a race in that Class value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March 1938 and all Arabs in Class II.

Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-9 Evans 1*
Messrs. Rasul al Essa and Ismail Kadim's SHIREEN 8-0 Whiteside 1*
The Maharajaa of Parlakimedi's MANIK PRASAD 8-4 W. Sibbritt ... 3
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's SHUMS AL IRAQ 8-6 Burn 4

Did not run: Wafi Hamid and Al Kayid.

*Dead heat.

Won by dead heat, 1|2 length, 2 1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 50 1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 16 on Assaf Mahmud and Rs. 39 on Shireen for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 26 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib and K. H. Irani.

THE LEWES PLATE Div. II Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. Higgins' IMPETUS 9-0 Cook 1
Mr. Eve's BIRTHDAY GIFT 9-0 Brace 2
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's GALUMPH II 8-2 E. Britt 3
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's TALKLESS 7-7 Orme 4

Won by 3|4 length, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 1 3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 59 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 22 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE MUMBRA PLATE. Div. I. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class 1 that have not won a race in that Class value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1938, and for all Arabs in Class II.

Mr. S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS 8-3 Selby 1
Mr. Yussuff Taha's KARAM ALLAH 8-11 Burn 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's WALK OVER 7-11 Cook .. 3
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's KING OF DIAMONDS 8-10 Evans .. 4

Won by neck, 1|2 length, neck.

Time: 1min. 51 2|5secs.

Did not run: White Flower.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 33 and Rs. 62 for places.

Winner trained by S. M. Khemara.

THE LEWES PLATE Div. I Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Gemini's CLOCK WORK 8-9 Evans 1
Mr. J. Wittles' COLUMN TWO 8-10 W. Sibbritt 2
Mr. Martin's AFTALON 8-6 Marrable 3
Mr. T. G. Khattau's ANITA 8-12 Brace 4

Did not run: King Moab.

Tote paid Rs. 90 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 28 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE BRIDGE PLATE Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

The Raja of Bobbili's MERIDIAN BOY 7-13 Whiteside 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHELLEY 7-13 E. Britt 2
Mrs. J. E. Malone's CURIALISTIC 8-0 W. Sibbritt 3
H. H. The Maharajara of Rajpipla's MARK YOU 8-6 Selby 4

Did not run: Fine Feathers and Brelan.

Tote paid Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 80 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by K. M. Khan.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHHATRASAL 9-0 E. Britt 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's KINGSBURY 8-3 Burn 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET 8-2 Brace 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's RADOUGA 7-12 W. Sibbritt 4

Did not run: Coeur de Lion Toltec and Diagonal.

Tote paid Rs. 62 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 27 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by N. D. Bhosle.

PARSI PUNCHAYAT COMMITTEE OF 100

Election By Voters On "C" Register

The election of ten remaining members of the Parsi Panchayat Committee of One Hundred, by voters on the "C" register, came off on Saturday.

The "C" register is representative of the intelligentsia of the Parsi community, inasmuch as every one of those qualified to be members on the Register must be a graduate.

The total voting strength of the Constituency is 250. There are 15 candidates contesting ten seats reserved for the "C" register.

Nearly hundred and thirty voters used their suffrage.

LUCKNOW ARRESTS FOR DEFYING SEC. 144

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

Eighteen persons have been arrested for defying Section 144, in connection with the Madhesahaba agitation. The total number of arrests made so far is 64.—A. P.

Jackie Cooper is an expert on the kettle drums?

Danielle Darrieux's favourite desert is crepe suzettes?

W. C. Fields considers his nose his fortune?

Boris Karloff again portrays the monster in "Son of Frankenstein"?

Western India Tennis

Savur's Surprising Defeat By Azim

Jimmy Mehta Goes Down To Bobb After Keen Struggle

Saturday's matches in the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships Tournament were packed with surprises and thrills of an abnormal character. And they were enjoyed by a crowd that filled the stands to capacity.

The most surprising result of the day was the conquest of Y. R. Savur, one of the leading players of the country, by S. A. Azim who was only the other day overwhelmed by Jimmy Mehta in the Bombay Presidency championships in straight sets. Savur played as wild a game as he had done against T. K. Ramanathan, his stable mate in the All-India Championships. The Bhopal player took full advantage of his errors, by playing a cool game, and ran out an easy winner. This unexpected victory entitles him to figure in the final round where he will meet Bobb.

BOBB'S SPLENDID SHOW.

The second semi-final between Bobb and Jimmy Mehta produced Tennis of a thrilling character. Jimmy had scored an easy victory against the former All-India Champion in the Inter-Provincial Tournament. Bobb was expected to avenge this defeat yesterday. His recent victory over C. Harris and keen fight against Don. McNeil, the American tourists had raised high hopes in his favour. But the spectacular manner in which he knocked down Mehta in the initial set left everybody a gape. All that Jimmy could snatch away from his opponent were a few points.

Jimmy found the pace too hot for him, after he had lost seven games in a row. He steadied down. Allowing Bobb to lead at 2—1, he captured the equaliser at the expense of one more game. He continued in his happy career till he secured a lead of 5-2 in the final set. Over-anxiety on his part and grim determination on the side of Bobb turned the scale of fortune in favour of the ex-champion. It was a magnificent recovery and Bobb fully deserved to win the set at the fourteenth game, and the match. As Azim is now playing at the top of this form, the final match promises to be an interesting one.

MARATHON DUELS

In the Men's Doubles, Wells and Pudumji accounted for sutton and Ottman in straight sets. But the other matches remained inconclusive. The contending parties were so evenly matched that they refused to yield to the overtures of their antagonists. While Brooke Edwards and Tew managed to wrest the first set from Rasik Kumar and Sen at the end of eighteen games, Bobb and Savur had to leave it at eleven games all. Both these matches are sure to prove exceedingly interesting.

POONA PAIR IN MIXED FINAL

In the Mixed Double Semi-finals, Tew and Mrs. Tew had unexpectedly easy defeat at the hands of the Poona pair, Wells and Miss Emery. Wells practically dominated the show, after a rather shaky start, and clinched the issue at the cost of 4 games in each set.

The Women's Doubles Semi-finals between Miss Leela Row and Miss Emery and Miss Perin Dinshaw and Miss Phyllis De Lima was postponed for want of light when the score stood at 6-4, 5-2 in favour of the former pair.

REULTS:—

MEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINALS

E. V. Bobb beat J. M. Mehta 6—0, 3—6, 8—6.

S. A. Azim beat Y. R. Savur 6—3, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—3RD ROUND

E. Pudumji and P. Wells beat O. Sutton and R. Ottman 6—3, 6—3.

E. Brooke Edwards and J. E. Tew vs. Rasik Kumar Sinhji and R. Sen 10—8 (unfinished).

SEMI-FINALS

E. V. Bobb and Y. R. Savur vs. S. A. Azim and J. M. Mehta 11-11 (unfinished).

MIXED DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS.

P. Wells and Miss Emery beat J. E. Tew and Mrs. Tew 6—4 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS

Miss L. Row and Miss Emery vs. Miss P. G. Dinshaw and Miss P. de Lima 6—4, 5—2 (unfinished).

WESTERN INDIA PLATE

F. F. Vakharia beat H. R. Shellenberger 6—3, 6—3.

G. D. Bhagat beat M. Foster 6—4, 6—0.

N. S. Talwar beat W. B. Schleiter 6—1, 6—4.

G. D. Bhagat beat M. R. Row 6—4, 6—4.

R. C. Summerhayes beat H. U. Dentler 6—4, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

CENTRE COURT: 4-00 P.M. Y. R. Savur and E. V. Bobb vs. S. A. Azim and J. M. Mehta (to finish); 4-45 P.M. Mrs. P. S. Williams vs. Miss Dinshaw; Final Mixed Doubles:—5-30 P.M. P. Wells and Miss Emery vs. J. M. Mehta and Miss Dinshaw.

COURT NO. 1:—4-00 P.M. L. Brooke Edwards and J. E. Tew vs. Rasikumar Sinhji and R. Sen (to finish) followed by: Winners vs. P. Wells and E. Padumjee.

COURT NO. 4:—4-00 P.M. Miss L. Row and Miss Emery vs. Miss Dinshaw and Miss de Lima (to finish) followed by: Winners vs. Mrs. J. E. Tew and Mrs. R. C. Lawson.

COURT NO. 5:— 4-30 P.M. F. F. Vakharia vs. R. F. Walsh followed by Winners vs. G. D. Bhagat.

COURT NO. 6:—5-00 P.M. R. C. Summerhayes vs. R. F. Talwar.

MATCHES FOR MONDAY

CENTRE COURT: Final—Ladies Singles:—4-00 P.M. Mrs. P. S. Williams or Miss Dinshaw vs. Miss Emery.; Final—Men's Singles:—4-45 P.M. E. V. Bobb vs. S. A. Azim; Final—Men's Doubles 5-30 P.M. J. E. Tew and L. Brooke Edwards or Rasikumar Sinhji and R. Sen vs. E. V. Bobb and Y. R. Savur or J. M. Mehta and S. A. Azim.

TENNIS AT BARODA

(From A Correspondent)

BARODA, Feb. 23.

The Semi-Finals of the Baroda Union Gymkhana Tennis Tournament resulted as follows:

MEN'S SINGLES:—Angelo Moses (-40) beat P. Wadia (-15) 6-1; 6-2, C. Dalal (-30) beat Mehta (Scr) 5-7, 8-6; 6-4

MEN'S DOUBLES:—Angelo Moses and C. Khambatta beat R. Mehta and Moolchand 6-1; 6-7 S. Paradesi and Patel beat Khan Saheb Dalal and Pranlal 6-4; 7-5.

Vigorous Defence Of Prohibition Policy

Hindustani Opponents Challenged By "C. R."

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

"Doping a man and robbing his money," this was Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's description of the Excise Revenue, when replying to the Budget debate in the Madras Legislative Council, to-day, he entered into a vigorous defence of the prohibition policy.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said, "It was not a good finance that they had inherited with top heavy taxation and an equally heavy expenditure."

He added that, while they could not reduce the expenditure, they were put to the task of finding new resources for every new undertaking they desired to push through.

Referring to the agitation against Hindusthani, the Premier challenged the Opposition to show one student or parent, who was opposed to the teaching of Hindusthani.

The Council adjourned till March 3.—A.P.

Hockey In Bombay

KIRKEE ORDNANCE EXTENDED

Young Sports Go Down Fighting

When the Kirkee Ordnance met the Young Sports in the Provincial Hockey Championship, there was a good crowd present and a fine game was witnessed, the Young Sports going down by 2 goals to nil after putting up a really plucky fight. After conceding two goals early in the first half, Young Sports made a remarkable recovery and had the Poona defence on the run in the second moiety. But their forwards threw away several scoring opportunities.

KIRKEE SCORE

Before the Young Sports had settled down, Tomlinson dribbled his way through and tricking the goal-keeper gave his side an early lead. This unexpected reverse had an unsettling effect on the Bombay side and they were kept on the defensive for the ensuing ten minutes. Following a penalty corner, Chowan found the boards with a hard shot to increase the lead for the Poona side. The Young Sports made futile efforts to get going but found themselves generally crowded out. At the interval the visitors were leading 2—0.

YOUNG SPORTS ATTACK

The deficit of two goals did not deter the local side as they played inspired hockey on charging over but early as resumption, the inside forwards had poor luck with their shots. Only on rare occasions the Poona Forwards took up the attack, but the local defence was equal to the occasion and nipped most of their moves in the bud. In the closing stages, the Young Sports made gallant efforts to wipe off the deficit but the ball refused to roll kindly for them and they retired beaten but not disgraced.

RESULT:—

K. O. S. C.	2 goals
YOUNG SPORTS	nil

THE TEAMS:—

K. O. S. C.—Godfrey; Rama and Shanker; Christie, H. Brewin and Chawan; Pillai, D'Mello, Tomlinson, D'Souza and R. Brewin.

YOUNG SPORTS.—Fernandes; F. D'Souza, and A. Pereira; E. J. Carvalho, G. M. Khan, and S. D'Souza; A. D'Souza, S. D'Mello, C. Murzello, G. D'Penha, E. D'Souza.

UMPIRES.—T. E. McKenzie and N. C. Nagporewalla.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

At 4-30 p.m. Exhibition Match Bombay vs. Rest of Bombay (Ladies).

5-30 p.m.—Kirkee United vs. South Lancs.

Prohibition At Any Cost

Premier's Reply To Liquor Trade Deputation

A deputation, headed by Mr. M. B. Baria, waited on the Premier at the Legislative Assembly on Saturday.

In the course of their memorial to the Premier, the importers, merchants and licensees in foreign liquor trade, wholesale and retail, country-liquor and toddy, narrated their grievances arising out of the Government prohibition policy and embodying the resolutions passed at their meeting held recently at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

They further stated that they should be given sufficient time to dispose of their heavy accumulated stocks. It was expressed that the Government proposal came to the trade as an unexpected surprise.

It is understood that the Premier, after giving a patient hearing to their case, is reported to have stated that the decision taken by Government was in the interests of the majority of the people.

He is understood to have told them that what was regarded as food for a few had become poison for many. He was astonished to hear that Government proposal came as a sudden surprise for the trade. He pointed out that only last year the Hon. Dr. Gilder had expounded Government policy. Further everyone knew that Congress had placed prohibition in the fore-front of its programme. There could be no compromise on it. Government, however, would consider the fact and figures placed before them and thrash out matters before a meeting of all the Ministers and convey the decision to the deputationists at a future date.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Mr. Nanda. Parliamentary Secretary were also, it is understood, present on the occasion.

LOW AMBERS BEATS READY

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

At Madison Square Garden, Lou Ambers beat Reaby Arizmend in a technical knockout at the end of the 10th round, in a 12-round fight, after a furious contest. Ambers owes his win in a great measure to cuts in the opening round to Arizmendi's eyes. After the eighth round Arizmendi's face was a mask of blood though he kept going and maintained a record of never having been knocked down in 200 fights. Though half-blinded by blood in the 10th round Arizmendi still kept fighting when the referee stopped the bout on the advice of the doctor.—Reuter.

Mahatma On Travancore Situation

Call To State Congress To Control Forces Of Violence Before Embarking On Satyagraha

An advice to Travancore State Congressmen to ensure complete non-violence before embarking on Satyagraha, is given by Gandhiji in to-day's "Harijan."

"Let them realize," he says, "that if violence breaks out on any appreciable scale, it might very probably be a call for another suspension, even as there was a suspension in Bardoli, though violence broke out in far-off Chaurichaura."

Gandhiji also publishes a letter from G. Ramachandran, a State Congress worker in which it is stated 'inter alia' that the state has not set up any enquiry into shooting incidents, confiscated property has not been returned, cancellation of newspaper licences remain and that "the Government's policy of repression has gone on unabated." Mr. Ramachandran had also sent to Gandhiji resolutions passed by the Working Committee of the State Congress at its recent meeting.

Commenting on this Gandhiji says. "The documents make painful reading. What has happened since the amnesty has robbed it of the grace that should accompany generous amnesties as this one on the birthday of the Maharaja was claimed to be.

It was a spontaneous gesture. After-events seem to suggest that it was no gesture of generosity, but that it was a part of the tactics adopted by the authorities to allay the agitation that was rising against the Travancore Durbar and to divide the people in Travancore.

If the information given by Shri Ramachandran is correct, the second object has not been gained and the first was partly achieved. For the Indian press was inclined to believe, after the release of prisoners, that the fight was over.

I would love to think that there was no sinister motive behind the partial amnesty. If so, it seems to me to be quite easy to conciliate the State Congress, unless crushing, not conciliation, is the aim of the authorities. Let the amnesty be completed and a reforms committee be appointed in consultation with the State Congress, and peace between the Prince and the people is assured.

But there may be no such good fortune either for the people or the Prince. In that case the State Congressmen should remember that Satyagraha, if it is the greatest force in the world, requires also the capacity for the greatest suffering with a heart without anger or malice. Whilst it is right to publish the news about the doings of the oppressor, there must be infinite patience for endless suffering and yet a burning faith in the ultimate success of truth.

It is well that the Congress has fixed upon a six weeks' limit. But if it is found that six weeks are not enough for ensuring non-violence as far as it is humanly possible and for also ensuring continuity of constructive work, there would be no shame but additional credit in taking further postponement.

If thoughtless persons and unkind critics regard such postponement as a sign of weakness, the fighters need not mind such imputations. After all the soldier knows when to stay his hand and when to move on. He knows that often there is action in so-called inaction and imprudent action is worse than real inaction. And weak is not he who is so-called but he who feels that he is weak.

Let the members of the Working Committee realize that the technique of non-violent actions requires general and effective control over forces of violence, no matter how or by whom instigated. If and when the struggle is resumed, I hope that in answer to my wires I will not be told that the State Congress is not responsible for violence if it breaks out. Does not responsible Government mean that the people, instead of a dictator appointed by a paramount power, are responsible for all the acts of the people? Let them realize that if violence breaks out on any appreciable scale, it might very probably will, be a call for another suspension, even as there was suspension in Bardoli, though violence broke out in far-off Chaurichaura."—A.P.

Dutch East Indies "Almost Closed To Japan"

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

Allegations that the Netherlands Indies are "almost closed to Japan." made in Batavia by the newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to The Hague, Mr. Itaro Ishii, have caused a stir

The attitude of the Ambassador is particularly resented because he has not yet been accredited by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

Mr. Ishii claimed that the Netherlands Indies were not fair to Japan from an economic point of view. The Netherlands Indies Government, he said, was not liberal to Japan in regard to the distributions of concessions.

(Japan has been granted land concessions in various parts of the Indies where planting of such products as cotton has been carried out)

"Japan has the same rights as other countries in the Netherlands Indies." declared the Batavia newspaper, Java Bode, in a leading article.

"But Japan was too late in the field and the concessions they were given have not fulfilled the prospects they showed. The Netherlands Indies have always observed the conditions of its agreements with Japan, even with Japan neglected them, but this cannot go on for ever."

The newspaper points out that under an agreement Japan is committed to buy several hundred thousands of tons of sugar a year from the Netherlands Indies in return for an undertaking given by the N. I. to import Japanese goods.

However, it is pointed out that Japan is not taking the agreed quantity of sugar from the Netherlands Indies, but is developing the sugar industry at Formosa.

The Netherlands Indies wanted hard cash for its goods but Japan was not able to pay, pleading financial difficulties.

"But Japan's financial difficulties are not the fault of other countries," adds the Java Bode. "Japan is spending millions of guilders in waging war on the Chinese."

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Passing Away Of A Great Sportsman

(BY LOOKER-ON)

The sudden and premature demise of Lord Brabourne has shocked the entire sporting world. He was a thorough sportsman and a perfect gentleman. It will be no exaggeration to say that England has sent few sportsmen of his type as Governors and Viceroys to this country. He had a rare charm of manners which made him a friend to all. Bombay has special reasons to be grateful to him. It was chiefly due to his persistent and strenuous efforts that the Cricket Club of India and the Brabourne Stadium came into existence in this city. It is an open secret that the promoters of the C.C.I. had given up all hopes of ever achieving their object. But Lord Brabourne, as Chairman of the Local Committee, left no stone unturned to realise his ambition. He was mainly instrumental in persuading the Government of Bombay to lease out the huge plot of land to the C.C.I. at a considerably lower rate than was originally fixed for it. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that his name was associated with the finest Stadium in the East. Had he lived longer he would surely have given Calcutta a similar structure—a thing for which that city has been striving for several years past. Bombay will fondly cherish his memory as long as sport lasts in this city. I offer my heartfelt condolences to Lady Brabourne in her sad bereavement.

SOUTH AFRICAN TEST

The fourth Test match between England and South Africa ended in conclusively at Johannesburg. This time the clerk of the Weather was responsible for it. But for his impartiality to both sides, the match might have shown a different result. 'Wally' Hammond, England's Captain, was lucky again with the toss. This was the fourth time in succession he beat the South African Skipper. Despite the fact that the weather was showery' Hammond took the risk of batting first. He appeared to be correct in his judgment in that his side began in a promising fashion—92 for 2 and 187 for 5 were not at all bad scores under the circumstances. Then the collapse set in which dismissed the remaining batsmen for an addition of 28 runs only. Hutton (92), Paynter (40) and Ames (34) were the only batsmen who could attack the bowlers with any degree of success. Hutton was really unlucky to miss the century mark so narrowly, although he managed to reach the four figure total of the tour. Langton was in deadly form with the leather. He claimed 5 victims for 58 runs only.

FINAL PROSPECTS

Hammond had sufficient cause to regret his decision at the end of second day's play when the home team had knocked up 249 runs for the loss of 3 wickets only. The sodden condition of the wicket did not seem to affect the 'Springboks' at all. Fortunately for him there was no play on the following day due to heavy rain. The sky was overcast on the fourth day when play was resumed. Still the batsmen did better than could be expected under such atrocious conditions. After losing 5 more wickets for an addition of 100 runs, Rowan being top-scorer with 85, Melville applied closure and set his side the alluring task of routing the visitors within 134 runs and in the space of 225 minutes. Hammond however did not allow that contingency to arise. Batting with perfect confidence and courage, he carried his team to safety. At the end of play, England had scored 203 runs for the loss of 4 wickets. Now it leaves the tourists in a more favourable position than their hosts as regards the rubber. Even if they draw in the final Test, they will carry the honours home, having a win in their favour. This is what the South Africans did in the last two series both at home and in England. Now the question remains, will they succeed in winning the final Test and deprive Hammond of the rubber?

GREYHOUND RACING

There is a movement afoot in Bombay to start Greyhound Racing at the Brabourne Stadium. It is agreed on all hands that the Stadium will be a most suitable venue for the purpose. It may also be conceded that the 'Sport' will be exceedingly popular among the racing public and financially successful to the Cricket Club of India which is badly in need of funds. The example of Calcutta has been placed before the public. It is stated that some charitable causes like H. M. the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund benefited to the extent of over a lakh of rupees from it. This sounds very attractive no doubt. But the fact remains that it is not sport but a sort of gambling, pure and simple. As it is, Bombay is full of legalised and illegal gambling and one more method should not be added to the list. I earnestly hope that the Bombay Government which has set its face against all evil practices, should discountenance it wholeheartedly. Nowadays it is the fashion among some people to cover all kinds of gambling in the name of sport. The time has come when it should be stopped with a heavy hand. Charitable institutions need of profit by exploiting the gambling propensities of the people. Better ways may be found to support them.

SMALL POX RESTRICTIONS

NEW DELHI.—Intimation has been received in the office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India that from the 18th February, 1939, the Palestine Government has imposed smallpox restrictions against passengers arriving by air from Madras.—United Press.

Radhanpur Cultivators Apologise

RADHANPUR, Feb. 24.

The Publicity Officer, Radhanpur State wires as follows:

The non-co-opedation and no-tax movement resorted to by a section of the Radhanpur State cultivators at the instigation of outside agitators has completely collapsed. Leading cultivators of almost all the affected villages presented themselves before His Highness, the Nawab Saheb to-day and tendered an unconditional apology in writing. His Highness is likely to announce further relief tomorrow in the interests of cultivators.

Palestine Conference And Its Background

SIGNIFICANCE OF BRITISH WAR CHIEF'S VISIT TO NEAR EAST

(From A Special Correspondent)
LONDON, Feb. 19.

The proceedings of the Palestine Conference are shrouded in a thick veil of mystery except in so far as what the Publicity Officer is permitted to dole out in a miserly way. The opening speech of the Prime Minister and the carefully edited statements of the leaders of the Jewish and the Palestine delegations, necessrily vague, indefinite and platitudinous do not help to guage correctly the direction towards which the ultimate shaping of decisions is likely to lead.

STRICT SECRECY

The Colonial Secretary has been meeting the Jews and the Arabs separately and alternately in the mornings and in the afternoons and occasionally in the evenings. A good deal of ground must have been covered in these conversations and issues for detailed examination and discussion formed and defined. Nothing, however, has been allowed to go out. Inquiries made in the lounge of the Dorchester, now the Headquarters of the Arab Delegations, except for Yemen at Claridges and Nuri-es-Said Pasha at Hyde Park Hotel, are met with a polite reply that nothing definite can yet be said. When asked for the statements made by Iraq, Hedjaz and Yemen, inability to discuss them is expressed on the ground that they are still confidential. They are expected to remain so until the Colonial Office has studied them, and is ready with its reply.

MACDONALD AMONG JEWISH DELEGATES

This is so far as the Arab part of the Conference is concerned. There is, however, no such scrupulous regard on the Zionist side. The "News Chronicle" has been publishing information of a revealing character. The talks between the Colonial Secretary and the representatives of world Zionism indicate the difficulties Mr. MacDonald will have to overcome before he has achieved the object for which he invited the Conference to London. The problem seems to have been stated in questions and counter-questions. In view of the international tension and Great Britain's anxiety for an early solution to the problem, Mr. MacDonald is reported to have told the Jews that a disturbed and divided Palestine would be dangerous to British interests in time of war. He was at once asked:—

"Is the British Government going to sell the Jews for the sake of Arab support in the event of War?"

Mr. MacDonald retorted:—

"Do the Jews expect the British to sacrifice the interests of the Empire by continuing to administer Palestine for the Jews at the point of the bayonet."

A ZIONIST ASSURANCE"

The fear that if appeasement did not come soon there would be a general Arab revolt like the one which threw the Turks on the other side of the Taurus Range, held no weight in the eyes of the Zionist spokesmen. They assured the Colonial Secretary that they were in a position to defend Palestine, the Pipe Line and the Suez Canal with their own forces. Besides the 8,000 men now working with the British troops, the Defence Force, secretly organised by the Jewish Agency could, at any moment, put in the field 50,000 to 60,000 well trained and fully equipped soldiers with their own transport and wireless units. The hundreds of agricultural tractors in their settlements could be turned into military tanks, while thousands of young men from outside Palestine would flock to the Zionist colours in case of need.

Similar statements have been made by responsible Zionist leaders when told that Great Britain could not risk, in view of the coming war, a break with the Arab and Moslem world and especially with the 75 million Mahomedans in India who formed the bulk of the Indian Army. One high official was told "Why should England look to the Moslem World for assistance? We can produce a million young men and, what is more, we can give England untold wealth to carry on the War as we control the financial and commercial resources of America and England."

The Arabs, on the other hand, are reported to have been more dignified in their assertions. They have spoken of the traditional friendship between them and Great Britain and demanded justice on the basis of the arrangement come to between the Grand Sheriff of Mecca and the British High Commissioner in Egypt. They have talked of their natural rights and self-determination. Article XXII of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is another of their strong points. They have declared that Arabs have never been actuated by any racial antagonism. On the contrary the Jews have lived with them for centuries as friends. This friendliness is likely to be put to a severe test in Moslem countries if appeasement does not come soan. The danger may also have been visualized of the flaring up of religious passions which would make the problem still further complicated.

"ENGLAND IN A MESS"

As a high British authority put it "England is in a mess. The problem before the Government is, how best to extricate ner out of it without injury to British prestige and imperial interests?" Solutions ranging from a military reconquest of Palestine to scuttling out of it, as in Iraq, have been put forward. "Let the Jew and the Arab fight it out. Why should British blood and money be wasted on a thankless task"? Is another way of looking at the problem. Treasury officials are of the opinion that the cost per month of the operations in Palestine is mounting up, while the cost of running a bankrupt civil administration in the country is an added burden. This means millions at a time when every farthing is required for rearmament. Military experts must be feeling that the holding up of nearly 35,000 British troops and the many thousand Jewish auxiliaries by about 2,500 terrorists for almost two years, does not add to the reputation of the Army. The sooner, therefore, it is withdrawn the better. Lord Gort's visit of inspection to the Near East may not just be routine. Franco's success in Catalonia and the big noise of the Italian claims against France in North Africa may require a greater watch on the Libyan frontier and in the Sudan. Troops are not many and to spare. The triangular contest at St. James's Palace may come to a sudden termination when the Chief of the Imperial General Staff has submitted his report to the Government through the War Office.

Alleged Emissary Of Fakir Of Ipi Turns Approver

Sensational Disclosures Expected In Bannu Case: Two Dozen Accused Charged With Waging War Against Crown

BANNU, (By Mail.)

Two dozen accused belonging to various villages of Bannu and Kohat districts were produced to-day before the Assistant Commissioner, Bannu. They have been arrested and challaned by the police on the evidence of Gul Nawaz, the alleged treasurer of Khalifa Mehrdil, the emisary of the Faqir of Ipi under various sections of the Indian Penal Code including Section 121 (waging war against the Crown). Some of the accused have been confined in the judicial lock-up for more than six months. The sanction of the local Government having not been received, no proceeding could take place.

Gul Nawaz, the alleged treasurer, has been granted King's pardon and he will appear as an approver in the case.

It is stated that some of the accused provided Khalifa Mehrdil with funds while he had collected Lashkar in Lakajinai hills with intent to commit raids and to attack Government troops at Latambar. Some of the accused are charged for having actually joined the Lashkar when Gurguri police station and Latambar troops were attacked.

Startling disclosures are expected to be made by Gul Nawaz, who is said to have been in possession of a pocket book at the time of his arrest in which names of persons providing funds and rations to the Khalifas Lashkar were entered.

Next hearing has been fixed for 27th February.

Accused were represented by Khan Mohd Nawab Khan, Advocate and Master Kewal Ram, Pleader.—A. P.

Truth And God, Basis Of Human Race

Selfless Service Was Paramahamsa's Mission

The 104 Birthday Anniversary of Sri Ram Krishna Paramahamsa, was celebrated in Bombay, at a public meeting held under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, on Saturday. Prayers preceded the proceedings.

The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Mr. Manu Subedar and Swami Sambudhanand addressed the gathering.

HIS MISSION

The Hon. Mr. Kher said that the life mission of Sri Ramkrishna was to bring home to the world that Truth and God were not the monopoly of any particular individual or body of individuals,—but that they were the basis of the essential unity of the human race. A study of the lives of such great men inspired hope in mankind and enabled it to persevere in its mission. Through his pupil Swami Vivekananda, the mission of Ramkrishna was carried to distant America and all over the world. In essence, his mission was one of selfless service to the distressed. It was a great movement in search of truth and knowledge. Great men like Ramkrishna appeared on the stage of the world at all critical times, to uphold 'Sanathan Dharma'. If India understood such great men, the tragedy of the West,—the ideal of brute-force, the tyranny of the upper classes over lower classes would not recur in India.

In their age Gandhiji stood for the same principles, of Truth and Non-Violence which aimed at Universality.

REALIZE THE TRUE RELIGION

Mr. Manu Subedar, voicing the same sentiments, said that the true spirit of Hinduism was not materialist in nature. Sri Ramakrishna, like several Saints, who preceded him, preached that realisation of one's self was alone true religion.

The Hon. Mr. Pakvasa said that occasions like that should impel all to benefit from the lives of great men. Whatever little they imbibed would stand in good stead with them in the course of their lives.

The missionary zeal of the followers of Sri Ramakrishna in the service of the needy was an ennobling influence.

The function terminated with thanks proposed by Mr. F. J. Ginwala and after music.

Sports Build Up Character, Says Minister Nurie

The annual sports and social gathering of Sir J. J. School of Art were held in the school compound, on Saturday evening, the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie presiding.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie observed that it was gratifying to note the introduction of sports in the School curriculum from the last year. Participation in sports, he said, was essential not only for the development of good physique but also for building up character.

Finally he said that if they approached the Government properly, they might get a plot of their own for outdoor games.

Dadar Co-operative Bank

The Bank which had suspended payment about two years ago will resume its normal working with effect from to-day. At the request of the old Board of Management, Mr. V. P. Varde, a co-operative worker in Bombay, prepared a scheme of reconstruction and got it approved by the depositors, shareholders and also by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Province. The chief feature of the scheme is that it is based on the principles of self-help and does not expect any financial assistance from the apex bank of the Co-operative Movement viz., the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank or from the Co-operative Department. Mr. Varde who is a Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. and of the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd., has been appointed chairman of the New Board which includes also representatives of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. and of the Co-operative Department.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb. 24.

SAKEL—	
March	12.21+4.
May	12.35+3.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.00+8.
June	10.06+7.
October	9.91+6.
GIZA—	
March	12.01+14.
May	12.17+10.
July	12.27+7.
November	12.34+9.
January	12.42+8.

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

Wall Street Opened Firm

EXCHANGES STEADY

BOMBAY, February 25

NEW YORK COTTON

The steadiness of Liverpool caused better sentiment in New York cotton. Foreign buying and renewed support from trade interests enabled prices to move up. Notwithstanding, operatiors were restrained owing to uncertainties regarding farm legislation.

WALL STREET

Wall Street opened well with U. S. Steel quoting higher at 63 1/4 and Anaconda Copper at 30 1/4.

EXCHANGES

The cross rate ruled steady and later it somewhat improved on some scattered.

Franc showed easy tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb 25	
Previous closing	7.87
To-day's opening	7.89
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	7.91
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb 25	
Previous closing	4.86
To-day's opening	unquoted
Difference	
To-day's closing	4.86
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 149-0
July August	Rs. 151-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 25

The New York displayed slightly better sentiment following the steadiness of Liverpool, which induced some trade support and foreign buying but uncertainties surrounding legislative outlook continue to hamper operations.

The trading in July began at 7.89 i.e. two points higher than the last close. Prices improved on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign purchases. Subsequently further improvement occurred on renewed buying by trade interests with July finally closing at 7.91.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb 25

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 149-2 and then declined to Rs. 148-14. In sympathy with better New York advices Broach improved somewhat and closed at Rs. 149-6.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 25

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.50/8.50) 8.54/8.54
May (8.11/8.11) 8.15/8.14
July (7.90/7.89) 7.89/7.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, Feb 25

American March (4.83) 4.86
American May (4.80) 4.83
Egyptian March (6.53) 6.49
Egyptian May (6.73) 6.69

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb 25

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£24 sellers) £23 3/4 paid and value
Dunlop March (£28 1/2 sellers) £28 1/2 sellers
Lightning March (£26 1/2 sellers) £26 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 paid and buyers) 8 3/16 buyers
Forward April June (8 5/16 paid and sellers) 8 5/16 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata February (£12 3/4 nominal) £12 3/4 nominal
Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 25	
Previous closing	4.69 1/8
To-day's opening	4.69 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.69 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 25	
Previous closing	4.69.03
To-day's opening	4.69.09
To-day's closing	4.69.22

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb 25	
Previous closing	177.01
To-day's opening	177.01
To-day's closing	177.04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 25

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.69.09 and then improved to 4.69.15 on scattered enquiry with the tendency steady thereafter.

Franc opened at 177.01 and thereafter eased to 177.04 on lack of support. Movements were slow thereafter.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.225) 13.225
New York on Bombay (35.06) 35.10
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.15) 89.17
London on Shanghai (0-8 5/32 nominal) 0 8 5/32 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-3 1/2) £7-8-2 1/2
Silver (20 1/2d) 20 7/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb 25

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators sold. India bought. Buyers satisfied. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 25	
Spot	(20 1/2d) 20 7/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 13/16d) 19 13/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 25

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-3 1/2) £7-8-2 1/2

WALL STREET CLOSES FIRM

Sterling Improves On Continental Buying

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 25

The Money Market, in contrast to the Clearing Banks' large holdings that were available for lending purposes and other institutions, showed a marked shortage, and often, during the week borrowers paid up to 7/8 for loans against the usual 5/8 ths per cent. discount.

The brokers were cheered by receiving larger quota of Treasury Bills this week, and with the Government raising the offerings to £40,000,000 next week, operators confidently expect even better allotment.

In commodities, Shellac was strong on trade and speculative buying together with bear covering

On the Foreign Exchange markets, Sterling further improved on continental buying.

Wall Street closed firm.

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, the 24th February 1939, amounted to £2,051,000. This includes the amount purchased at the tender on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, Feb. 23.	This week. £
Total bullions	127,400,000
Public Deposits	16,300,000
(A) Other deposits	138,300,000
Government securities	78,900,000
(B) Other securities	39,200,000
Notes and coin	54,700,000
Notes in circulation	472,700,000
(A) Other deposits include bankers	103,100,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	17,500,000
Total deposits	154,600,000
Total securities	118,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	35.37 p.c.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 25

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 99 April 98 June 98

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. February 103 April 105 June 106/8

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. February 141 April 141 June 141

Yarn No. 40s. February 217 April 216 June 216

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Feb 25	
Silver ready	52 12 0
Silver Fagan	52 8 0
Silver Chaitar	52 4 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 15 3
Gold Fagan	36 15 6
Gold Chaitar	36 15 9
Sovereign	23 10 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 25	
Wheat May	3 6 3
Wheat September	3 6 6
Linseed May	5 2 0
Linseed September	5 4 3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb 25

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May quoting at 55 1/8d. The trading was moderately active following steadier overseas cables, but the lack of constructive news at home checked the aggressiveness.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb 25

The market closed with March being quoted at 53 3/8d.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 25

General Motors (dol 48 1/4) dol 49 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 1/2) dol 30 1/4
U S Common [illegible] (dol 60 1/2) dol 63 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 116 3/8) unquoted

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 24.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd.	42
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	39
Electric Bond Common	12
Int. Tel. and Tel. (Foreign)	9
Int. Tel. and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	67
American Tel. and Tel.	157 3/4
Great Northern R. R.	27
Western Union Telg.	21 5/8
New York Central	18 7/8
Chesapeake and Ohio	36
Union Pacific	97
Amrex Corporation	26 1/2
Texas Corporation	48 3/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 3/4
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	34
United States Rubber	47
Montogomery Ward	52
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	57
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	78
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	60
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel. and Tel. 1961	106
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	99
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1931	86
United States Steel	62 1/8
United States Steel Pref.	116
Bethlehem Steel	72
National Steel	76
Ludlum Steel	23
Crucible Steel	42
Republic Steel	22
United States Smelting	56
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 3/8
Int. Nickel of Canada	52 1/2
Chrysler Motors	78
General Motors	49
General Electric	41 3/8
Lockheed	37
Brooklyn Manhattan T.	13
American Radiator	16
Eaton Manufacturing	24
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Phillips Petroleum	39
Socony	12 1/2
Chase National Bank	32 1/4
National City Bank	24 1/2
Consolidated Mining and S. of Canada	65

Turnover 975,000 shares. Market somewhat higher.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb 24

March	£10 8 9
April	£10 8 9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Feb 25

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	27 5 6
Highest	27 6 0
Lowest	27 5 6
Closing	27 6 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	27 12 0
Highest	27 12 0
Lowest	27 12 0
Closing	27 12 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	28 6 6
Highest	28 7 0
Lowest	28 5 3
Closing	28 5 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	21 10 6
Highest	21 11 0
Lowest	21 10 3
Closing	21 10 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb 24

March	53 5/8d.
May	54 7/8d.
March	51 3/8d. New
May	53d. New
July	54 3/4d. New

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb 24

May	dol 0.68 1/2
July	dol 0.68 1/2
September	dol 0.69 3/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb 25

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 11 0
Shipment March	5 8 6
Shipment April June	5 8 6
Shipment July Sept	5 9 0
Kesar	15 14 0
Saraya	15 9 0
Java Spot	F. 6.00

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 24

London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £41-15-0
Standard copper 3 months £42-0-0
Electrolytic Copper [illegible]
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets [illegible]
Copper sheets Rs. 49-4-0

Tone: Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 149 for Broach A/M. delivery and prices fluctuated between Rs. 149/2 and Rs. 148/10. Later on the market was steady at Rs. 148/12. It appears that artifical supply against option business is giving an excellent chance to straddles to cover sales at a handsome profits. Any way the technical position of the market is sound and we think it advisable to buy scale down.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but the market opened unchanged. In the local market there was scattered buying and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 149/4. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	149	0 0
Broach J/A		150	12 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra March		137	12 0
Oomra May		138	4 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal March		114	10 0
Bengal May		115	4 0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 43 3/4, Liverpool May Rs. 60.

Br. J/Aug. N. Y. July Rs. 37, Liverpool July Rs. 51 3/4.

New York Liverpool March 99, May 130, July 123, Oct. 136, Dec. 138, Jan. 138.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

GIZA 1—	
Spot	7.02+4.
March	6.51—0.
May	6.71+5.
GIZA No. 2.	
March	6.83+3.
May	6.93+3.
July	7.00+4.
October	7.03+5.
November	7.03+5.
January	7.03+5.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.94+2.
March	5.80+2.
May	5.88+3.
July	5.93+3.
October	5.81+3.
November	5.83+3.
January	5.87+4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-8-3 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 177.01. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.69 1/8. London silver prices for spot declined 1/16d. to 20 1/2d. but forward was unchanged at 19 13/16d. New York silver was quoted 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. In London speculators sold and India bought forward. Later on the market was quietly steady with small Indian buying at fixed rates. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 53-15-0 and forward was Rs. 52-4-9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. It appears that fears of increase in import duty on silver is responsible for the premium of spot silver over the first delivery. The high premium on spot delivery in London is attracting shipments from America and fairly large business is already done. This is likely to have depressing effect. The local market was quiet but steady with a small turn-over and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready		36	15 3
Fagan delivery		36	15 6
Fagan Tejimandi		0	1 6
Chaitra delivery		37	0 0
Chaitra Tejimandi		0	3 3
SILVER			
Ready		52	11 0
Fagan delivery		52	8 0
Fagan Tejimandi		0	5 6
Chaitra delivery		52	3 6
Chaitra Tejimandi		0	11 6

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 24.

Spot	20 1/2
Forward	19 13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 24.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-3 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 24.

Copper	£41 18 9
Lead	£14 5 0
Spelter	£13 11 3
Tin	£212 15 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb. 24.

March	6s. 1 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb 24

May	1.91
July	1.94
September	4.97
November	2.00

Sudden Drop In Cotton Mill Shares

MARKET FEARS REDUCTION IN IMPORT DUTY ON LANCASHIRE GOODS

Steel Shares Manage To Register Small Improvements

BOMBAY: February 25.

The local Share Bazar was fairly firm and active to-day with a decidedly better tendency. It may be said that the market is preparing for a long range higher prices and all occasional setbacks are likely to meet with increased support.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was firm on hopes of constructive speech by Mr. Hopkins. U. S. Steel Shares advanced dollars 1-7|8 to 62-1|8. It is likely that American markets are preparing for a spring rise and with renewed business activity.

It is anticipated that the Steel activity this year will be about 50 per cent. on an average as against 40 per cent. in 1938. Thus it can safely be said that Steel shares will be able to cross over 1938 high levels. However, much will depend upon international political situation, but there is no possibility of any easing off in the armament demand. Recently large orders were placed for planes with American manufacturers and this will ultimately influence the course of prices.

Our steel industry after a brisk business passed through a period of lull and at the moment the demand for steel manufactured goods is limited. Low commodity prices and reduced buying capacity are responsible for the present state but with improvement in foreign countries, we can not escape from the favourable effect.

The share market is well liquidated and professional shorts are covering unprotected interest. The market fears reduction in import duty on Lancashire cotton textile goods. These fears influenced considerable selling in cotton mill shares and some of the sound investments like Bombay Dyeings suffered considerably and reached new low levels.

Tata steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,140 and advanced to Rs. 1,165 under professional covering. But towards the close there was increased selling and prices reacted to the opening level. Cotton mill shares suffered considerably and Bombay Dyeings declined to Rs. 835. This heavy selling in cotton mills resulted in sympathetic weakness in other sections.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 25

100	Ahmd. Advance	416 4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	840 0
100	CENTURY	221 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	219 0
100	COLABA	122 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-9
100	Finlay	107 0
100	GOKAK	136 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	105 0
100	KOHINOOR	250 0
250	Laxmi	502 8
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	125 8
250	Model	51 8
50	MYSORE	89 0
290	NEW GREAT	212 0
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	222 8
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1,000	Sholapur	3200 0
50	SIMPLEX	73 4
100	SWADESHI	209 0
100	Swan	102 0
500	Vishnu	1125 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	114 8
25-50	Central	33 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Bombay Dyeing (853/12) 857 855 850 840
Century (225/8) 222 225 222 221
Central India (221) 222 220/8 219
Kohinoor (255/8) 254 253/8 252 250
New Great (220/8) 223 212
Simplex (73/8) 74 73/4
Swadeshi (211) 212 211 209
Associated Cement (112) 112/8 113/4 112/8 113
Andhra (1410) 1410 1407
Tram. Ord. (123/8) 123/8 124
Tata Hydro (147) 147 149
Tata Power (1265) 1270 1272 1267 1262
T. Steel Dfd. (1122/8) 1140 1160 1157 1160 1152 1165 1155 1157 1140
T. Steel Ord. (251/8) 255 254 257 255 253 251 252
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (155/4) 155/8 156
Bellapur (170) 171 170/8
B. Steam (213) 214
B. Burma (439) 440 437 440 436 434

500	Imperial	1530 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	367 8
50-100	India	143 8
100	Reserve Bank	113 8
5	Unions	5 15
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	113 0
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 8
20	Mercantile	53 0
15-75	New India	35 6
200	Oriental	4,200 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 4
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	135 0
1,000	ANDHRA	1,407 8
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	Bombay Tram	124 0
100	Bombay Suburban	145 4
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karachi	190 0
100	Poona	170 10
100	Surat	174 0
100	TATA HYDRO	149 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,262 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	967 8
100	C. Province	100 8
100	Dn Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	96 0
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	104 0
500	Tapti Valley	757 8
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	XD 5 11
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 1 0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29 12
10	Shivrajpur	40 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,140 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	252 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	315 0
10	Air Services	9 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	170 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	214 0
125	B. BURMA	434 0
50	BOMBAY Conty.	146 14
8sh	B. Petrol	3-9-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 0
100	IN. BLEACHING	124 8
50	Ind Invest Trust	42 0
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	67 0
30	Premier Con.	61 4
15	Scindia	18 3
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil).	39 12
	PREFERENCE	
5-1|2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p. c. Bombay Tram (T.F)	72 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	558 12
6½	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	107 4
6½	p. c. Prem Const. 2nd	99 4
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	146 0
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,530 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	209 0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	156 0
	p.c. Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3|4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes 96/4
2 3/4	per cent 1948/62 Loan 98/12
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 100/12
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 101/12
3	per cent 1963/65 97/9
3 1/2	per cent 1947/55 104/10
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds 107/8
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 117/10
5	per cent U P Bonds 98
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 101/2
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 104/8
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1943/55 114/9
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cert 1972 B P T 109/4
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 108/8
5	per cent 1954 M Deb. 117/8
6	per cent M Deb 1954 129
6	per cent K P T 1956 129

Note:—Budli difference ranged between 0-2-6 to 0-2-3.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 25.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 286 7/8
Bank's buying T T 283 5/8
Bank's buying D D 282 7/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,306
Bank's buying T T 1.327
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 46 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.69.12 24th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 25th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 25th instant
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/8 25th instant
Java/London 8.78 25th instant.
London/Paris 177.01 24th instant.
London/Belgium 27.87 1/4 24th instant
London/Switzerland 20.64 1/4 24th inst
London/Berlin 11.69 1/2 24th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.41 24th instant.
London/New York 4.69.93 24th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.80 1/2 24th instant.
London/Italy 89.15 24th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-8-4 23rd instant.
Gold £7-8-3 1/2 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 23rd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 24th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 24.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74
3 1/2 per cent	86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	88 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	95 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	97 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9.

6	p.c Andhra Valley	105 8
4	p.c Bombay Telephone	51 14
7	p. c Sholapur	80 8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	107 4

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

Ruins Of Ancient Buddhist Monastery

RELICS OF NAGARJUNAKONDA

Sacred Ash Of Buddha And Scenes From His Life

Relics of by-gone days, centuries old, amongst them what according to local tradition are believed to be the teeth of the great Buddhist sage Nagarjuna and also what may well be the bone ash of the Lord Buddha, have lately been discovered as a result of excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey of india in the Guntur District, Madras, at a place called Nagarjunakonda, on the right bank of the Krishna river, which to this day bears the name of the sage whose relics it is supposed to enshrine. The discoveries throw a flood of light on ancient practices.

Among the latest finds are a 'stupa,' two 'chaityas' and a monastery with a central 'mandapa,' the whole together forming a unit, and to the north of it a small room, a workshop and a chamber, circular on the outside, but square within. Several casing slabs of limestone, most of them with intricate carving, were found in the stupa area, a few of them illustrating scenes from the Buddha's life. These and other reliefs found before are being housed on the spot in a Museum now nearing completion.

To the east of the 'stupa' two apsidal 'chaityas' facing each other, were found, one on the north which enshrines an image of the Buddha made of limestone, and the other on the south enshrining a votive 'stupa.' Between the legs of the statue of the Buddha is a socket drilled on the upper part of the 'padmasana' (lotus seat) on which the Buddha is standing, which was hidden from view by a perfectly close-fitting stone piece. This was removed and disclosed a hole in which was found bone ash, a gold tube containing 95 pearls, all of which with the exception of one were smaller than mustard seeds.

Ancient Ritual And Modern

The find is considered to be of the utmost importance as it proves that the ceremony of consecration '(pratishthapana)' which was evidently resorted to during the installation of the Buddha image, was very much the same as in modern Hindu ritual.

To the east of the 'chaityas' was exposed a monastery with three wings, with a general arrangement of five cells for each wing. In the centre of these wings where one would expect the courtyard was found a 'mandapa' with limestone pillars forming five bays.

On the south-eastern corner of the southern wing of the cells was found a stone urinal trough in the shape of a rectangular socket sloping towards the south. In its centre was drilled a hole half an inch wide through which water flowed into a covered underground drain which emptied the water in a soak-pit formed by alternate layers of rubbles, pebbles, sand and lime.

The northern wing of the cells appears to have been very important, for in the first one of these cells there was found on the floor a limestone 'purnaghata' (complete pitcher). The pot was originally designed in four parts. The mouth is covered by a close-fitting double lotus which originally supported a ceremonial umbrella connected to the seed vessel of the double lotus by means of a shaft. Such elaborate arrangements are commensurate with the nature of its contents, for the 'purnaghata' yielded two small teeth, both in an excellent state of preservation. Except for the tooth relics, which are of small size, the 'Purnaghata' was otherwise empty.

Place Of Artists

This find of value in an ordinary cell, where it can be least expected, suggests that the monastery was perhaps the place of artists and artisans where the 'purnaghata' was made and the valuable contents put into it in an informal manner, the idea being to remove it to some other place such as a 'stupa' or a chaitya' for its consecration with due ceremony. But meanwhile something in the shape of a catastrophe had probably occurred, and the object, which the ancients had in view, did not materialise.

According to local tradition the tooth-relics are believed to be those of Nagarjuna after whom the place is named. Further excavations are necessary before the validity of this tradition can be accepted.

A large number of stucco ornamentation was found at the north-eastern corner of the monastery near the edge of the 'mandapa,' as also in the area between the 'chaityas' and the landing of the 'stupa.' The designs vary from the common lotus and geometrical patterns to the rare acanthus and animal heads such as of the lion, tiger, monkey, and snake. Their well-preserved nature will suggest their possible location underneath cornices where they were safe from human touch and sun and rain.

Where The Sculptor Worked

A small room and a big workshop were found to the north of the 'chaityas.' The room contained a number of spouted vessels, terracotta figurines, some of them supporting lamps on their heads and a large number of lamps which were probably required for use in the adjoining monastery.

Among finds of interest are a 'kumbha-harati,' i.e., pot with a row of oil lamps fixed on its body near the mouth—an auspicious mark—, a pan-file with two holes meant to take on it the teeth of another, necks of vessels with a big hole in the centre and a small one drilled at the side through which the content of the vessels, probably oil or medicine, was intended to trickle down.

The workshop revealed on its floor 61 lime-stone slabs laid in a file suggestive of a sculptor's place of work. Several chippings of lime-stone and other stones strengthen the identification. Out of the 61 slabs, 48 are uncarved coping slabs of a rail and the others are the cross-bars and uprights of a rail.

In this workshop there was also found a grey lime-stone slab bearing in outline a sketch of the bracket end of a frieze showing a woman standing in graceful pose and holding the half-worked branch of a tree, her right arm on her waist, while by her side is an attendant holding a toilet box for her use.

Scenes From Buddha's Life

To the north of the lamp room was exposed a guard-room or strong room, circular on the outside but square in its inner side.

About 100 yards to the north-east of the area a complete brick 'stupa' of the regular Nagarjunakonda style was exposed, with its arrangement of platforms at each cardinal point for holding 5 pillars each, some of them illustrating scenes from the Buddha's life and the 'Jatakas.'

Another area exposed shows a monastery with three wings and with a central 'mandapa.'

A remarkable discovery in this excavation is the well-preserved row of marble moon-stones with two steps flanked by carved balustrades, leading to the plinth level. Such approaches are a feature of Buddhist shrines in Ceylon. As the monks of Ceylon played an important part in the development of the Buddhist establishment at Nagarjunakonda, this link in architecture is not difficult to explain.

Among finds of interest in the monastery mention may be made of ivory bangles, tiles with flanges and socket holes, a cocoanut-shaped pot with three suspension holes and a few lead coins of the Andhra period.

Buddha's feet, found in Buddha—chaitya, site 6 at Nagarjunakonda.

Panel ... of cloth held by the deities, present to welcome the arrival of the Great One.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

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Taoiseach Speaks To Journalists

FREE PRESS IS ESSENTIAL TO MARCH OF DEMOCRACY

They could not have properly informed public opinion without a free Press. Freedom of the Press, using it in the rightful sense, was necessary for a proper democracy, but because it was important they should be careful that abuses did not occur which would result in democracy being compelled to deny that freedom, if it were to save itself.

This statement was made by the Taoiseach (Mr. de Valera), speaking to the toast of "The Nation and Journalism", proposed by Mr. H. G. C. Legge, at the annual dinner of the Dublin and Irish Association District of the Institute of Journalists, in the Dolphin Hotel, Dublin recently. There were over 200 guests. Mr. J. V. Mahony, Chairman, presided.

Mr. de Valera said that on the Press of the world depended whether democracy, and the freedom associated with it, would lose or not. He was delighted to see that a code for journalists was set down and accepted by the profession. "I think that if the profession as a whole through its organisation maintains discipline then the danger that there is of losing the freedom of the Press in democracies will disappear."

"Democracy was passing through trying times and one of the principal instruments of democracy was the press. They could not have a properly informed public opinion without a free press. Freedom of the press, using it in the rightful sense, was necessary for a proper democracy, but because it was important they should be careful that abuses did not occur which would result in democracy being compelled to deny that freedom, if it were to save itself. That was the trouble.

"Democracy in the long run was a large co-operative movement. Journalists as a profession would have to co-operate, they would have to govern themselves and the individual would have to restrain himself, if doing things he was sometimes tempted to do was against the common interest, he must restrain himself.

"It is a question then of self-restraint", said Mr. de Valera, "of having right principles, keeping them in the forefront and restraining yourself when there is a higher purpose to be served than the one you will serve by letting yourself go.

"Because of that it is possible for the profession to govern itself, to impose rules upon its members which will safeguard the profession as a whole and safeguard that freedom of democracy dear to every one

"There is no profession—no vocational organisation—and no vocational activity which lends itself so well in my opinion to organisation of that kind as the journalistic profession. You can preserve your freedom to criticise, instruct, enlighten and push your own views provided that you organise yourselves in such a way as to be able to get reasonable and proper discipline in your own ranks."

He was delighted to see that a code for journalists was set down and accepted for the profession. He thought that if the profession as a whole, through its organisation, maintained discipline that the danger that there was of losing the freedom of that Press in democracies would disappear.

The journalist was a citizen. He had a love for his country the same as any other citizen, and he ought to put the good of the nation above any private advantage.

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Stamp Collectors' Corner

Novel Swiss Set

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

Stamps of one series in two languages are no novelty to the postage stamp world—the Union of South Africa has given us examples of that. Three languages appearing on as many different stamps in one issue is, however, something brand new under the philatelic sun. Switzerland is the sponsor for the innovation. The stamps are presented as advance publicity for the National Exposition to be held in Switzerland during 1939. There are three denominations in the set, each appearing in three different languages—making a total of nine stamps in the series. French, Italian and German are the tongues employed in the inscriptions.

The 10 centimes value, printed in soft blue-gray depicts a long line of Swiss men and women displaying the products of their work in art and industry. The right side of the stamp contains a large Swiss shield in red and white.

On the 20 centimes stamp, which is in maroon with a red and white shield, appears a Swiss family group.

Rugged Alpine peaks are featured on the 30 centimes value, coloured light blue, with the shield in natural colours.

Polish Stamps

The portraits recently used on the Polish commemorative sheet in honour of the twentieth anniversary of independence, are now appearing on individual stamps. Each stamp is printed in deep

violet and has a value of 25 groszy. The men portrayed are: Poland's foremost premier, the late Joseph Pilsudski; Army Marshall Edward Rydz-Smigly; the Republic's first president, Joseph Moraczewski, and the present chief executive, Ignacy Moscicki.

Barbados To Have Anniversary

The British colony of Barbados this year observes the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the General Assembly. A stamp set will figure as part of the honour due the occasion. In accordance with present plans, the issue will consist of five values and the designs will include portraits of Charles I, ruler of Great Britain at the time the first assembly in Barbados convened, and King Georve VI.

Barbados provides the unusual example of a colony acquired and maintained in peace by one nation. The island was discovered in 1518, occupied by the British in 1625, and has always been a British possession. There have been a few occasions, however, when the French very nearly acquired it. Barbados possesses an exceptionally mild and healthful climate, which was responsible for the only foreign journey George Washington ever made. In 1752 he accompanied his invalid brother, Lawrence, on a visit to Barbados.

This is the most densely populated island in the world, with native Negroes outnumbering the whites nine to one.

Russian Sport Set

Sports are the latest subject selected by the very postally-minded Soviet Government for philatelic honour. A set, due for early release will comprise eight values each illustrating a sport. Briefly described they are to be as follows: 5 kopecs woman diver, 10k discus thrower, 15k tennis player, 20k, motor-cyclist, 30k skier, 40k finish of a woman's foot race, 50k soccer game and 80k parade of women athletes.

French Scenic

The newest addition to the very attractive series of French scenic stamps pictures the Arc de Triomphe d'Orange. The value of the adhesive is 2 Francs, and the colour, brown-black.

The triumphal arch illustrated is in the town of Orange near Avignon. Orange was an important Roman colony and has many famous remains of that period. Chief among these is the arch, which ranks third in size and importance among the triumphal arches of Europe. It was probably set up in honour of Tiberius in 21 A.D.

From Ecuador

Towards the close of 1938 Ecuador issued a four stamp set in honour of the National Exposition. The deep blue 10 centavos value symbolizes progress in transportation. The central design presents a winged figure holding the earth, with an old horse-drawn coach and modern transportation shown along the sides and bottom. The 50c red-violet presents a winged wheel and cactus plants. On the 1 sucre red-brown appears a plane and train symbolizing modern modes of communication, contrasted with a labourer carrying a pack. The 2 sucre value pictures modern buildings and is printed in green.

Odds And Ends

Egypt's current air mail stamps, with the exceptions of the 5m, 25m and 30m values are now valid for use on all classes of mail.

Finland's annual Red Cross set is expected to make an early appearance.

Perak has issued a new value in the current series portraying the Sultan. It is an 8s. stamp in black.

St. Willibrord of Utrecht, recently honoured on a stamp issue from Luxemburg, will receive further philatelic honour when the Netherlands issues a commemorative set for him in the near future.

Stamp Teasers

1. Two gentlemen by the name of Smetona have been pictured on postage stamps. Who are they?

2. Of what country is St. Stephen the patron saint? Many stamps of that land picture him.

3. On what stamp is the Gordian knot being severed?

4. Who was Alessandro Volta and for what is he famous, aside from being pictured on a postage stamp?

5. Where is Clervaux Monastery, and what adhesive shows it?

Greenland, the largest mainland region of the Arctic and the world's largest isle, will shortly issue its first postage-stamps. Up to now Danish postage-stamps were used in this country, which is under Denmark's protectorate.

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Nikola Tesla was a famous inventor of electrical devices. He was born in Croatia in 1857 and has been honoured on postage stamps of Jugoslavia

2. A triangular stamp issued by Peru in 1931 bears the picture of a stone bridge.

3. On a stamp issued by Belgian Congo in 1936 the late Queen Astrid of the Belgians is pictured with a group of natives.

4. The Red Cross appears atop a lighthouse on an Estonian stamp of 1935.

5. An African drummer is pictured on a 1915 stamp of Somali Coast.

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GOING BACK TO SCHOOL AT 62

The Mayor of Fulham, Councillor P. E. Coleman, is one of the 600 men up to 62 years of age who have gone back to evening school.

The school is Beaufort House, Lillieroad, Fulham, and its ambition is to get more than 1,000 members.

Classes include carpentry, public speaking, debating, gymnastics, fencing, first-aid, and hobbies.

Many of the scholars shows great promise as potential public speakers. They attended classes for many reasons—some because it helps them in their business careers, some because they wish to be of use to the organisations to which they belong. They sometimes debate on the local Council meetings.

The school is equipped with a canteen and facilities for playing table tennis and darts.

The Bombay Chronicle

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OUR CONGRATULATIONS—THE HON. MR. MANGALDAS PAKVASA BECOMES DISTRICT COMMISSIONER FOR BOMBAY—DR. DIAS AS PRESIDENT OF THE WEST SUBURBAN ASSOCIATION—BEGGING FOR RECOGNITION—BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S "NO" TO B. P. ASSOCIATION—A LETTER TO THE VICEROY—AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Our Commissioners

We are to congratulate ourselves more than the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa for his having agreed to become the distinguished District Commissioner for Bombay. Mr. Pakvasa can be said to be one of the latest acquisitions to the cause of National Scouting. The Provincial Headquarters could have made no better choice in a selection which will add to the spread and efficiency of the Movement in the city. Those who heard Mr. Pakvasa speak at the mammoth rally of five thousand Hindustan Scouts last month felt that they were addressed not by a person new to scouting, but by one who was keenly interested in its ideals and had imbibed the spirit of our great International Brotherhood. We wish Mr. Pakvasa a long and useful career as District Commissioner. We are sure he will set a worthy example to all other Commissioners by creating new traditions, where the District Commissioner, by virtue of the heavy and responsible executive duties he will be called upon to perform, will be one who deeply studies the literature, methods and practical craft of the Movement so as to give the proper lead for the advancement and improvement of Scouting.

Dr. B. H. Mehta, the ex-organising Secretary of the Indian National Scout Association, who is one of the four representatives of the Bombay Presidency on the National Councils, is appointed Asst. District Commissioner of the Scouts of the Bombay South Local Association. Dr. Bhagvat, Principal of the Ramnarayan Ruia College is appointed Asst. District Commissioner of the Scouts of the Bombay North Local Association. Dr. Bhagvat, with a decade of scout experience, was once the energetic Hon. Secretary of the Poona City Local Association of the B. P. Movement.

Our Suburban President

The West Suburban Association of the Hindustan Scout Association is pleased to announce that Dr. P. A. Dias, President of the Bandra Municipality and ex-President of the B. P. Association in the suburbs, has agreed to become President of this Association. Dr. Dias is a genial, popular personality in Bandra who has contributed in no little measure to the civic progress of Bombay's nearest suburb. His keen interest in the scout movement has been known for years, and under his co-operation and guidance the West Suburban Association of the H.S.A. will march ahead to many new conquests.

Bombay Government's Emphatic "No"

The newly started B. P. Association in Bombay which has been brought into existence by the fiat of the Nawab of Chhatari, with Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy as Provincial Commissioner, to satisfy the love for Lord Baden Powell and British Imperialism of a few disgruntled persons—has been clamouring for some 'life-warrant' from the Government of Bombay. The Government, on the contrary, it appears, sent a circular to all educational institutions in Bombay Presidency telling in a most straightforward way that the Government had no objection if scouts join 'the Hindustan Scout Association.' Over and above that, the Hon. Mr. Kher, during the National Scout Week, sent a wonderful message of inspiration and strength to the Hindustan Scout Association. Not satisfied with that, the Hon. Mr. Nurie was deputed to the Great Rally at Shivaji Park where he declared that he wished that thousands of boys and girls, irrespective of class and creed, will flock under the banner of the Hindustan Scout Association. This was accompanied by a gigantic appeal signed by practically all Principals of Bombay schools and men and women of all communities, supporting the Hindustan Scout, Association.

All this has caused a consternation in the anti-national Imperialists of the Esplanade Maidan Hut. To counteract the 'unprecedented' support the Hindustan Scout Association was receiving from every quarter and from all communities throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency, the B. P. Association decided to have a rally in a corner at Colaba during the National Scout Week. Knowing from past experience that Bombay, by itself, can only give a poor response, the Local Association made frantic efforts to get even a few scouts that were left, from all important towns and cities of the Presidency. The result was a paltry eleven hundred, when the very next day the Hindustan Scout Association replied by a giant rally of 5000 scouts from the city alone.

It appears that Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay, earnestly begging that the Government should issue a circular recognising also the newly created provincial fiat without a duly elected Provincial Council. Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy is aware that the present Prime Minister of Bombay was one of the convenors of the Indian National Scout Association; the entire financial grant that was given to the now defunct B. P. Association (it has joined the Hindustan Scout Association) is given to the Hindustan Scout Association. The Prime Minister's message is most clear and unambiguous. As clear and unambiguous were the words of the Hon. Mr. Nurie's at the rally: "I appeal to thousands of boys and girls, irrespective of caste and creed, to join the Hindustan Scout Association." With the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa as District Commissioner for Bombay of the Hindustan Scout Association, the opinion of the present Government about the newly organised, so-called Boy Scout Association of India in Bombay should be clear to everyone.

In spite of this, Sir Byramji wrote to the Government that the public in Bombay Presidency are "given a wrong impression" that the Government of Bombay have recognised that particular Association (meaning the unmentionable Hindustan Scout Association) and have considered the Boy Scouts Association, Bombay Presidency, (the B. P. Association) as

(Continued On Page 52)

The Bag-pipe Band of the Hindusthan Scout Association, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie, the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa and Prof. V. G. Rao, Ag. Provincial Commissioner, inspecting 1000 Girls Scouts of the Hindusthan Scout Association.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie addressing the great rally of the Hindusthan Scouts Association during the National Week.

Eighth Wonder Of The World

A TYPICAL CONTINENTAL VIEW OF JOHN BULL

There are some queer people in the world, but the queerest of them all live on a small island where melancholy rain drips down through an eternal fog.

The men of this queer race are tall and thin. Their bones are knobbly, almost bursting through their sallow skin. They have fair straight hair. Their teeth are the size of dominoes or piano-keys. They are so prominent that their lips cannot cover them.

These men dress either in kilts or immaculately-fitting evening dress Ocassionally they don hairy tweeds and wear deer-stalker-caps exactly like that of Sherlock Holmes.

They smoke huge pipes and drink whisky. It is impossible for any of these men to get through the day without huge tumblers full of neat whisky.

Their staple food is bacon and eggs, but they are also fond of underdone beef-steak. They also like cabbage, but it must be boiled and served in a puddle of tepid water.

Prefer Dogs To Husbands

They hate their children, and so, when they are still young, they send them to institutions where they are crammed with Latin and Greek and flogged continually.

The main business of their life is playing games. A good game-player is at once qualified for a place in the Church or the Government.

They love animals and so chase foxes and stags to their death, writes John Beevers in "Sunday Referee".

They despise poets, artists, and musicians, they believe a footballer or a polo-player is far greater than any creative artist.

But, above all, they are cunning. They boast continually about their honesty. They say their word is their bond, but they spend their lives betraying countries who trust in them. No one has ever got the better of them in the driving of a hard bargain.

Their women-folk are even more peculiar. They cannot cook. Most of them are elderly spinsters who spend most of the year touring foreign museums and art galleries dressed in clothes that resemble baggy sackcloth.

For none of the women knows how to dress. And certainly not one uses cosmetics. Their faces are scrubbed to an appalling cleanliness with soap and cold water. That is, perhaps, why their noses are the colour of bright red cherries.

No woman is seen out in the streets without a walking stick, flat-heeled shoes and a small dog straining at a lead.

They love horses nearly as much as they love dogs. They even prefer them to their husbands, for they are all virginal, knowing nothing about love and caring less about it. That is why their married life is as uninteresting as a piece of cold suet pudding.

Englishman's Cheque-book

Both men and women are wealthy. They are not generous. They count every penny but they pay well to secure their comfort.

Do you recognise these people? You should, for they are you—you and your wife and your friends.

The "Angriff", Dr. Goebbel's newspaper, described how the "beef-steak fell from the forks" of the "satiated English" as they ate their breakfasts and read of the bomb outrages.

And, at once, all Germany saw a mental picture of an arrogant, well-fed Englishman stuffing himself on beef-steaks at eight-thirty every morning.

For, to the people in Europe, England is the unknown island. Not knowing or understanding us, they can only imagine what we are like, and write libellous books about us and draw fantastic cartoons.

To-day, in countries ruled by dictators, we are stupid monsters.

Our soldiers enjoy bombing innocent natives. When bombing palls, they torture.

This, of course, is propaganda, but even a friendly German, a correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt," says that "the polite and friendly Englishman is capable of becoming in the twinkling of an eye one of the harshest people imaginable."

This brutality is cold-blooded, for the Englishman is rare moved by a generous impulse. A German has said that "no Englishman carries quixotry so far as to forget his cheque-book."

And yet, at the same time, our critics say we are growing soft. They say in Rome that when you twist the British lion's tail he only yawns and shows his false teeth. Germany roared with malicious laughter when we modernised our barracks and made our soldiers more comfortable. "Tommies to have nursemaids" cried their headlines.

Our men's clothes were once admired on the Continent. But now a Frenchwoman says that the Englishman "pulls on baggy tweeds, hideous plus-fours, stained flannels, shapeless jackets, and looks comfortable but abominably slouchy."

An American visitor has said a good deal about the way our women dress.

"I have a theory about their hats," she writes. "I think they keep them suspended on pulleys from the ceiling and when they pull a rope one drops smack on top of their head. Then, without touching a finger to it, they march out".

Official Even In Love

She also judges her observation of 'the clothes worn by Englishwomen, that there must be thousands of British females every year who are absent-mindedly collected by the laundryman."

Most Europeans are sorry for the Englishwoman. A German has said that "it is only necessary to look into the faces of many Englishwomen in order to see the tragedy of unfulfilled longing beneath a mask of indifference."

A Frenchwoman has said that all Englishwomen impress her "as being definitely sex-hungry."

A Hungarian says that "in England there is something official about love-making In most cases both parties know in advance exactly what they are going to say to each other, and the way they arrange appointments and exchange telephone numbers is strongly reminiscent of an arrangement between a couple of stock-brokers."

But the abiding wonder in Europe is how we exist on the food we eat. For every man, woman, and child from Boulogne to the Urals has a horror of English food. They believe we drink nothing but whisky and tea, eat beef and bacon, and prefer our sauce to come out of a bottle.

We always eat in great discomfort, with an open window at our back through which the fog and rain come swirling. For, of course, the Englishman must have fresh air—and he prefers it damp. He likes houses that are draughty, enjoys washing in cold water, and has a horror of central heating.

And so the game goes on. Every writer abroad feels, at some time in his life, an irresistible impulse to write about the English, always asking the question: "The English—are they human?"

They make us snobs, villains, dyspeptic and rheumatic, cold-blooded, fog-shrouded barbarians who have never known a generous feeling.

But there are certain things they never explain.

For example, our critics find it difficult to reconcile the country which has produced poets like Shakespeare with the soulless land of their imagination.

It was an Englishman who flew to Russia to find the wife he loved. Not much of the legendary loveless Englishman about him.

Englishmen have wandered across the earth for the fun of it. They have performed miracles of daring—again for the fun of it.

Englishmen have always been willing to die for an ideal. That is perhaps what really puzzles the European.

And, in spite of our ignorance, our stolidity, and our bad food, we do manage to govern a quarter of the world with fairness and justice.

One Frenchman has managed to catch a glimpse of us as we really are.

He is Andre Maurois. He has written a letter of advice to a French statesman crossing the Channel for the first time.

His letter ends with this: "If you find yourself surprised or shocked by what they say or think, do not hesitate to tell them so frankly. There is no nation which stands criticism, even severe criticism, so well as the English.

"They Are Human"

"They are too proud to be touchy. It may even occur often enough that Englishmen will tell you that they have a horror of any kind of praise. Do not believe this. They are human.

"But when you find yourself in disagreement with them, do not forget that the Englishman's soul is like the English skies: the weather is nearly always bad, but the climate is good Besides, you can be certain that a well-bred Englishman will try in nearly all circumstances to conform to a rather noble code of honour and behaviour. One of your predecessors. Guizot, wrote long ago that England is the bulwark of freedom and of human dignity. That is still true."

Two Negro maids bought new hats. Liza was determined to wear hers to the Sunday service, but Mandy remonstrated, saying it was going to rain, and declared she's gave hers.

Liza, however, wore hers and, as Mandy predicted, it did rain. As they left the church, Liza gathered up her skirts and pulled them over the hat to protect it.

"Land's sake," exclaimed Mandy. "It's puffectely outrageous foh yo' all to 'pose your anatomy dataway Liza!"

"Mebbe so," replied Liza "but dat 'natomy am forty years old while dis hat am brand new."

No Shamateur Racket

How Table Tennis Has Become Big Business

"This game is getting to be big business". There you have the comment of Mr. W. J. Pope, Secretary of the English Table Tennis Association, on a sport that has travelled a long way since it was the bouncing ping-pong babe of 30 odd years ago. Most of the growing has been done these last dozen years, when the English Association was re-organised with 19 leagues. They didn't trouble to count the membership roll then, but we can tell you that present-day statistics are pretty well tabulated. Anyhow, they've got 227 leagues, 4,100 clubs—and a nifty total of 75,000 members! Without much publicity (and we say that to our everlasting shame), these table tennis terriers have built up a game that can jam Wembley Pool to the eyebrows, a fact proved right enough by the crowd jostling to see this season's championship finals writes Paul Irwin in "Reynolds News".

Victor Barna, ace showman of the little green tables, Maestro Bohumil Vana, the world's champion, red-headed Dora Beregi, and the Czech stars, Miss Depetrisova and Miss Votrubcova, may be the gate-drawing magnets. But the folk who put sport in the big money are all behind the scenes. There's Secretary Pope, volcanic Ivor Montagu and Maurice Rose—men who've made it a cash producing things for the very simple reason that they have never given any real thought to that side of the business. Table Tennis was built up for the sheer fun to be got out of it by the players, and that's the way it remains, despite the Wembley "House Full" sign and the turnstile-tune down at the Albert Hall these last few days.

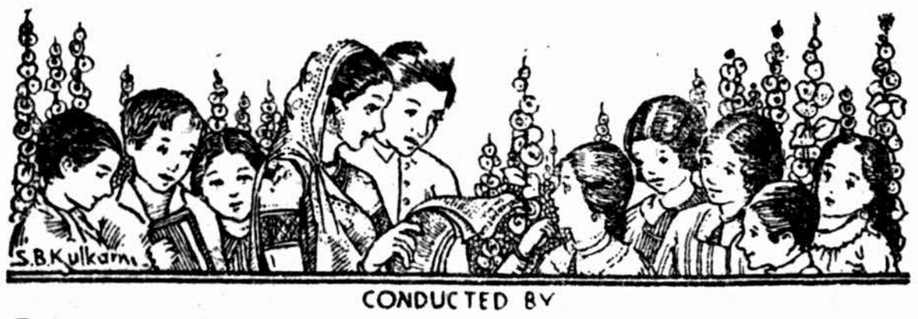
SUSPENSIONS EXPLAINED

Snobbery has no part in it, at that. Rightaway, the chieftains cut out any distinction between the amateur and the professional, which should teach a lesson to the smug solons who tolerate the "shamateur" racket along the roads that lead to Wimbledon. We say this even though there's been the recent suspension of Stanley Proffitt and Norman Evans for doing a music-hall act. As we learn, these bans aren't made because the boys have signed a stage contract, but simply because the English Association means to control the game.

Proffitt and Evans may be putting on a swell show. About that there isn't any argument. Where the English Association do jump into action, though, is over the question of a contract being signed that they have not sanctioned. Reason? They want to be sure that any public exhibition is in the game's best interests—lighting, the table conditions, and the rest.

"After all", sez Maurice Rose, the referee at the title tourney, "a contract may be signed that calls on players to give a comedy act, red noses and all. That would hit the game badly. So, to protect the sport and the players, we insist on every public show being under our control."... A sound enough argument, one showing that the mere fact that Proffitt and Evans are playing for cash doesn't matter a row of beans.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am writing this letter to you on Saturday, February 18.... Just before I sat down to write it. I received a telephone call from Jayant Bhai of Ghat Kopar.

He informed me that a party of one hundred children would be coming to-morrow to participate in the Children's Gathering at Khar.

Jayant Bhai began to 'plead' and say: "You see, we have been discouraging children not to come but they persist that they would. Now what can we do?"

A wonderful question that! He asks me what to do under such circumstances? And what do you think, I told him? "Bring more please," I said, "I am so happy to learn the news"!

Of course, yes, I know it, if others do not, that your children are always more enthusiastic than we elders are. How I pity myself and my comrades, that we cannot rise up to your level....

* * * *

A sister who was rather very anxious to work for the Balkan-ji-Bari and wrote to me a number of letters saying so, got cooled down when she met me personally, on the plea that her other sisters had told her that Balkan-ji-Bari had failed at Bombay—She, therefore, had no courage to restart the activities.

After that she has attended one or two of our meetings—and she has seen the enthusiasm of children. This, I believe, has proved to her, what I have always been saying to her and our other friends, that failure, if any, of a movement like this is not owing to lack of enthusiasm among children, but owing to lack of spirit and courage in our own selves.

At to-morrow's Gathering, 100 are coming from Ghat Kopar, 50 from Vile Parle—And God knows, how many more from other Centres. This is more or less a private function: We have not called all the children publicly to attend—Had we done, so, surely there would have been a bigger collection of boys and girls—But, at present, we want to confine these meetings to our active members only.

* * * *

Last Sunday, Prin. H. R. Bhatheja, Director of Public Instruction, Bihar, and Shrimati Urmila Behn Mehta met the Balkan-ji-Bari children at Khar, after their games were over. Prin. Bhatheja preferred not to speak at all and Shrimati Urmila Behn hardly spoke a few words. They wanted to hear children.

One after the other, boys and girls came to the front— some gave stories, some gave songs. And how happy everyone of us felt! The old spirit of Balkan-ji-Bari was there. After a very long time, we had met and sat like this—we thought, all of us belong to one great Brotherhood were sitting together—In that spirit did everyone give his or her item—freely, inspiring!

* * * *

Last Sunday also a meeting of Bombay City Balkan-ji-Bari workers was called. Except Shrimati Urmila Behn, practically all others were new workers: Sisters Veerbai Diwan and Jyotsna Thakore and Brothers P. R Rao, R. F. Shah, K. G. Vaidyanathan, G. R. Gurbax—and S. P. Desai, the General Secretary of All-Bombay Children's Central Executive Committee of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

It is a pity, no doubt, that all other Bombay workers should have fallen out—And Shrimati Urmila Mehta certainly deserves all praise for still continuing to take interest in our activities. As a matter of fact, she was the first lady at Bombay to offer by herself her services to the Balkan-ji Bari. And, it is gratifying to note that her enthusiasm has not yet been marred.

Shrimati Urmilla Behn Mehta has always been ready to do something or any thing for the Balkan-ji-Bari whenever she has been requested to do so. Now she has called a general meeting of all workers and well wishers of the Bombay City Balkan-ji-Bari on Saturday, February 25 at the Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, at 4-30 p.m. where the work will be chalked out and co-operation of friends enrolled, for the reorganisation and revival of activities of that Centre.

Let us hope, at this meeting some good decisions will be arrived at—And then, Bombay children can be sure of some nice and happy time. Particulars of this meeting as well as of the Suburbs Children's Gathering will appear in these pages later.

Mrs. Urmila Behn Mehta, President, Bombay City Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari, wants to reorganise that Centre and revive the children's activities at Gowalia Tank with the help of (left to right) Syt. S. P. Desai, Miss Veerbai Diwan, Syt. K. G. Vaidyanathan, herself, Syt. P. R. Rao (General Secretary), Miss Jyotsna Thakore and Mr. R. F. Shah, (Jt. Secretaries), and Mr. Gope Gurbax.

* * * *

A LETTER FROM UDIPI

Bro. B. Krishnaya wants to start a Balkan-ji-Bari centre at Udipi. Well, that is a good news. And here is the letter from another brother of that place.

My dear Dada,

I am pleased to read your "PUSHPA" and to know about various activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari members in the "Bombay Chronicle."

A cosmopolitan dinner party was held at the Adjarkad Rock of Udipi. There I was reminded of our Association and I thought I might write to you about our activities which we conduct here at Udipi.

It was on a pleasant Full-moon day the 4th instant, that we gathered all our members and prepared the dinner, and spent the time under the silver canopy of Moon.

I hope this news will find a place in our page in the "Bombay Chronicle," for which I thank you in advance.

* * * *

DREAMS THAT MADE HISTORY

By Satish P. Desai

Every boy or girl must have, at one time or another, wondered at the mystery of dreams. Sometimes we have a dream within a dream and when we wake from one dream, we are still dreaming. In the same way "Life is but an empty dream", as some would say.

Though usually dreams are worthless, yet sometimes they have proved helpful. We sometimes hear of persons, who dreamt of hidden treasures and later found them.

Sometimes, dreams make a deep impression on the mind, which may completely alter the course of one's life.

Everyone in India has heard of Lord Buddha. One day, in a dream, he saw a very aged man and one who was crippled and full of disease. Buddha realised that the world was full of misery and together with other events resolved to destroy that misery. This dream led to the "Great Renunciation". Buddha left his palace, wife and child in search of Truth. After great pains Buddha realised truth and propagated the religion known by his name.

Dreams have sometimes converted a pleasure-loving man into a philosopher

Once there lived in Paris a rich man named Descartes (pronounced as "Deskart". He was fond of gay company and idle pleasures.

One night he realised in a dream that he was leading a worthless life. He resolved to change his ways. He left his gay company and devoted himself to the study of Mathematics, Philosophy and Science. He made as-

(Continued on Page 50)

On Sunday, February 12, Prin. H. R. Bhatheja, Director of Public Instruction, Behar, and Mrs. Urmila Behn Mehta, President, Bombay Children's Association (both seated in centre of the group) met boys and girls of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

Principal H. R. Bhatneja speaking to workers and children of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

RUSSIAN HISTORY IN SOVIET GARB

FILM BASED ON CHANGKUFENG EPISODES IN PROCESS OF PRODUCTION

Vigorous efforts to pump new blood into the Soviet film industry have resulted in a considerable revival based on the themes of nationalism and patriotism. The last year has witnessed a dozen films dealing with past and future wars, calculated to imbue Russian audiences with pride in their country's military might and rouse them to the need for preparedness. In pictures titled "If Tomorrow there is War," "For the Soviet Fatherland," In the Enemy's Rear" the Red Army administers crushing defeats to foes who wear Swastika insignia. Though the Germans and Japanese are not mentioned by name, the identity of the enemy troops is unmistakable. A film based on the memorable Chankufeng episodes of last summer is in process of production, writes the Moscow correspondent of "Manchester Guardian."

Peter Inspires

Besides present and future wars, the Soviet cinema draws heavily on Russian history in the effort to establish continuity between the newly awakened national pride and Russian patriots of old. A group of the most gifted directors and scenario frites, headed by Sergei Eisenstein, has been assigned to the production of historical films. But Soviet treatment even of remote historical events is highly political and full of pointed analogies with the present. Men who conceived and executed the Five-lear Plans for Russia's industrialisation recognised a kindred spirit in Tsar Peter the Great, who first began the Westernisation of Holy Russia. The first film about Peter the Great appeared last year. It showed the Tsar's heroic efforts to create a modern army and "open a window on Europe" by building the city of St. Petersburg. His daring, ruthlessness, and indomitable energy provided a valueable object-lesson for modern Russians. The camera lingers with relish over the melting of church bells into cannon.

The second film about Peter the Great to be released shortly will be devoted to his construction of the first Russian Navy and to the naval war with Sweden for control of the Baltic. This is clearly in line with present Soviet propaganda on the need for building a navy "stronger than Britain's."

"Alexander Nevsky"

Historical parallels are pushed to extremes in the film "Alexander Nevsky," directed by Sergei Eisenstein who only lately emerged from the obscurity into which he had receded after the scrapping of his two previous pictures. "Alexander Nevsky" portrays the defeat of the Teutonic Knights by the Novgorod Russians, captured by Prince Alexander Nevsky, in a battle fought on the frozen surface of Lake Peipus in the thirteenth century. In Eisentein's treatment the Teutonic Knights become the prototypes of the modern Nazis and Alexander Nevsky and his levies the timeless embodiment of Russian valour and patriotism. Historical analogy permeates all the details of the set. Swastikas figure as a part of the Teutonic knights insignia. Their wedge shaped cavalry fighting formation is referred to as "the pig" which fits in nicely with Stalin's oft-quoted warning to "those who stick their swinish snouts into our Soviet garden." The Prince of Pskov, who deserts to the Teutons and who in the end dies a taritor's death, is a true prototype of a Tukhachevsky or a Bukharin. The moral of the whole film is that the Germans were thoroughly worsted when they tried to conquer Russia seven hundred years ago and history will repeat itself should they reattempt it now.

"Alexander Nevsky" bears the stamp of Eisentein's genius in the magnificent scope and sweeping movement of its battle scenes and in its splendid camera effects. But the conscious labouring of the historical analogy often gives rise to curious anachronisms. Alexander Nevsky's speech sometimes sounds as though he were addressing a Soviet mass meeting instead of the levies of mediaeval Novgorod. For the same reason much of the acting is strangely self-conscious; fortunately for the total effect of the picture, the part of the individual actor is subordinate to that of the mass.

The studio lot where "Alexander Nevesky" was made is now being used for the production of the film "Minin and Pozharsky," devoted to the expulsion of the Polish invaders from Muscovy and Central Russia in the early seventeenth century. This period in Russian history previously provided the subject for Glinka's patriotic opera "A Life for the Tsar" which is being produced in Moscow this season under the more acceptable title of "Ivan Susanin."

Film Of The Revolution

Besides these excursions into history, numerous pictures have been produced dealing with the recent past. The crowded years of the revolution and civil war provide an inexhaustible mine of subject matter. The last year has brought forth several films in which Lenin and Stalin figure among the characters. These pictures are closely attuned to the political needs of the present and serve to emphasise Stalin's part as Lenin's true disciple from the outset. The Georgian producer of one film, titled "The Great Crimson Glow," goes so far as to resurrect Kameneff and Zinovieff, for the purpose of showing their early vacillation and cowardice which were later to blossom into treason. But although these pictures may be coloured in their choice of material by latter-day considerations, they are based entirely on true episodes and are of considerable documentary value.

The improvement in the condition of the Soviet film industry has been most marked since the removal a year ago, of the former "boss" of the industry, Boris Shumiatsky, who was later denounced as a "wrecker." The immediate cause of Shumiatsky's downfall was the production under his control of a vulgarised version of "Treasure Island". A disastrously clumsy attempt was made to introduce sex appeal and revolutionary ideology. The cabin boy Jim Hawkins was changed into the cabin girl Jenny Hawkins, who drank rum and had an affair with Dr. Livesey. The pirates were converted into Irish revolutionaries in search of treasure with which to finance their cause. Stevenson's classic is quite a favourite with Soviet children and Moscow juvenile audiences are reported to have walked out in disgust in the middle of the show.

New Talents

There were additional reasons for Shumiatsky's removal. In the favourite language of Soviet economy, year after year he had miserably failed to fulfil his production plan. Millions of roubles were wasted on pictures that were never completed, and the output dwindled. Recent months have brought both an increase in production and an improvement in quality. The re-emergence of such noted figures as Eisentein has been accompanied by an influx of young talent. The cinema, like other branches of Soviet industry, seems well on its way to recovery.

WEDDING WITHOUT BRIDE

Old Customs Persist In Tunisia

Weddings without brides are the usual thing in native Tunisia, now in the international spotlight. Necessary as they are thought to be for such proceedings in the Western world, brides do not attend their own nuptials in French North Africa.

Such was the native custom when France annexed this 'garden spot of North Africa." Not wishing to court trouble by avoidable clashes with local traditions, the French accepted existing laws in the "personal" domain of affairs. In this sphere, native tribunals, using ancient Koranic codes, still rule.

Only the bridegroom and his relatives go to the wedding ceremony in the mosque. While the Mohammedan "priest"—actually there is no regular clergy in the Western sense of the word in Islam—goes through the ritual of prayers for the new household's happiness, the bride's parents bundle her onto a donkey and hurry her into her future home, where she is supposed to have established herself by the time her husband gets back from the wedding.

PARENTALLY ARRANGED

Parentally arranged marriages are still the rule. My own guide was married when he was 14. When I asked him if he didn't object to having his parents pick out his wife, his eyes widened in surprise.

"But, why? My father and mother love me. Wouldn't they want to get me a good wife?"

In divorce proceedings, the Moslem wife has almost as little to say about what happens, although she does attend.

CHEAP DIVORCE

The writer recalls vividly one divorce trial in a colourful Arab "court-house" in Tunis. On a side street deep in the native quarter, the courthouse, an exquisite example of purest Moorish architecture, with its inevitable courtyard in the centre, looked like a combination of a university quadrangle and a marketplace. It was two storied, the second floor being given over to the private offices of the "sheikhs", or judges. Most of the hearings took place in the rooms adjoining the courtyard below, or underneath the arches of the passageway which bounded the open space.

The sheikhs sat at little wooden tables, each with a clerk scribbling in a big black book. Six or seven cases were in progress at various parts of the passageway, with curious crowds shopping around from one group to the next. Sometimes there were lawyers, often not.

In the divorce trial, the wife's father acted as attorney for the defence, opposing the granting of the decree with understandable warmth. He did not relish having his daughter back on his hands.

"This woman," my guide translated in a "this-is-what-we-have-come-to" tone of voice, "went out one afternoon to have tea without getting her husband's permission."

The decree was granted.

BIGAMIST CREATES RECORD

Lived Happily With Two Wives In Same House

LONDON, (By Mail)

Mr. Justice Hawke, at Gloucester Assizes described as unprecedented the case of an unemployed labourer, who was said to have lived amicably in the same house with his wife and a woman he had married bigamously.

The man, James Charles Andow (38), of Mill Lane, Warmley, Bristol, pleaded guilty.

Mr. R. F. Lyne, prosecuting, said Andow was married in September, 1935, at Salisbury, and there were five children.

When Mrs. Andow and the children went to live in Bristol in 1936 Andow remained in Salisbury, where he met Miss Alice Kate Alford.

Representing himself as single, he went through a form of marriage with her in March, 1937.

A month later he took Alford to Bristol, and introducing her to his wife, explained the position quite openly to them.

Mr. Lyne went on: "A most remarkable thing then happened. Andow took a larger house and they all went to live together—Andow, Alford, their 11-months-old child, Mrs. Andow and the five children.

"Andow lived with Alford and Mrs. Andow and the children occupied rooms in the house. They lived together quite amicably until the police began making inquiries.

"Andow then made a clean breast of the affair. His legal wife refused to give evidence against him."

PRIVATE INCOME

Inspector E. J. Herbert said Andow received 45s. a week unemployment benefit. He gave 35s. to his legal wife. Miss Alford had a small private income.

Mr. Justice Hawke said: "I have seen many bigamists, but you are the first I have seen who has continued to support his wife and children. They usually desert them.

"I think I can let you go. You will be sentenced to three days' imprisonment, which means you will be discharged now."

The bell had rung half-a-dozen times The indignant mistress of the house called to the new maid-of-all-work, "Who on earth keeps ringing that bell, Jane?"

"It's only me, mum, answered Jane, calmly

"I want you down here a minute"

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The SENTINEL

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Gandhian Budget

By N. J.

The long-awaited, much-heralded and in many quarters dreaded Budget of the Bombay Government, which was presented by the Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Finance Member, on the 14th inst. has not proved such a big sensation after all. So well, however, were the financial secrets preserved that not more than half-a-dozen people beyond the Cabinet circle were in the know of anything, when at 2'.31 that noon Mr. Latthe rose to deliver his speech. It was a most expectant House, not to talk of the public and press galleries, which hung on every word of the Minister. Mr. Latthe is no orator; he has not much of a personality and he always seems to be meticulously careless-of his attire—I have never seen his Gandhi cap covering more than half his head. But he had prepared not only his estimates and proposals, but also his speech, most carefully. It was singularly free from verbosity. the phrases which Mr. Latthe used were as precise and rounded as his tone was firm and assured.

Full-Blooded Congress Budget

The Budget has been variously described as a Revolutionary Budget, as a Bombshell Budget, as a radical Budget, as a Socialist Budget and as Historic Budget. The appeal of the Budget as of Beauty after all lies in the beholder's eye. Those interests, which are adversely affected, are naturally raising a hullaballoo against their particular "bete noires". If the capitalist landlord of Malbar Hill thinks it a downright tyranny to be forced to pay a ten per cent tax on his property, the labourer at Parel also considers it a damned shame to be deprived of his evening bottle of toddy.

Personally I believe all the adjectives and epithets, which are being lavished upon Mr. Latthe's handiwork, as altogether besides the mark. The Budget has neither thrown any bomb-shell nor created any history. It only tries to give effect to the programme of the Indian National Congress, which has been before the country for the last twenty years. The first Budget presented by the first Congress Cabinet of the Presidency was purely a stop-gap, pro tem affair and it did nothing beyond making a few alterations here and there in Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's (the Interim Finance Member) proposals. The second Budget presented last Februarv, while it went much further was cautious and bore the imprint of the motto—"Hasten Slowly".

Now the Congress Ministers have not only found their feet but also have the administration in the firm grip of their hands. They can with courage and confidence go ahead in translating into action the promises made in the Congress Election Manifesto, on which they were chosen to rule the presidency. I, therefore, would call this merely a Congress Budget, a Full-Blooded Congress Budget, if you please.

Paying For Prohibition

The "primum mobile" of the Budget is Prohibition. And all the extra taxation is conceived solely in order to pay for prohibition. Sixty lakhs of excise revenue have already been sacrificed; now at one sweep Mr. Latthe has laid the axe on another 125 lakhs. The Drink bull will be taken by the horns and the "urbs prima in Indis" will itself go dry. Another 44 lakhs of rupees will have to be found for the rural development programme. This huge gap of nearly one and three-quarter crore rupees is expected to be made good by urban property tax, which will fetch 127 lakhs, being levied at 10 per cent. on the rateable value of the property. by a Sales Tax which will yield 20 lakhs. by an electricity duty which will bring 17 lakhs and by a tax on newspaper competition which will give 5 lakhs.

Fair And Equitable

A person's opinion of the budget will be more subjective than objective. If you are a disbeliever in prohibition you will naturally consider the budget as a mid-summer madness. as a wild goose chase and as a suicidal extravaganza. Anglo-India and our own tipplers and bibblers are thus justifiably indignant against the budget. They think that Mr. Latthe is robbing Peter of his drink and also robbing Paul of his money in order to rob Peter of his drink! The budget is. unlike mercy, doubly curst.

Fortunately those people are in a negligible minority. The preponderating majority of the classes as well as the masses consider drink as a "Haram" and are prepared to pay the necessary price for eradicating the evil. Tainted Money, the phrase which Gandhiji is using all those years to describe the ecise revenue, sums up in two words the public feeling.

Viewed in this light the new taxation is fair and equitable. It imposes the burdens upon shoulders, which are most able to bear it Here and there an individual will be found who is really hit and the middle classes, who have invested all their tiny fortunes in acquiring properties in the present building boom, have really a serious grievance, it being computed that a landlord will now have to pay a toal assessment of 28|14 per cent on the ratable value of their properties, which sounds unconcionable. But this cannot be helped and as long as the poor benefited economically as well as morally, the rich ought not to grumble. You may call this socialism, but I prefer to term it Gandhism.

And so the real crdit of the Budget goes to Gandhiji—howsoever indirectly, remotely. It is the Gandhian philosophy that Mr Latthe has interpreted in figures And it is the ideology behind it and not its economics which matters most to a critical observer.

A. K. T. K. M. GUPTAN NAMBUDRIPAD, newly elected President of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce, Calicut.

BALANCES OF PAYMENTS 1937

(Continued from Page 11)

almost all the chief commercial countries of the world.

To facilitate deductions by students of international economic relations from the documentary material contained in this volume, most of the statements for individual countries are compiled on the basis of a special form (the full text of which is included in the volume) sent to all States Members of the League of Nations.

Comparable figures are given in the case of practically all the countries represented for goods, interest and dividends, other services, gold and long-term and short-term capital movements.

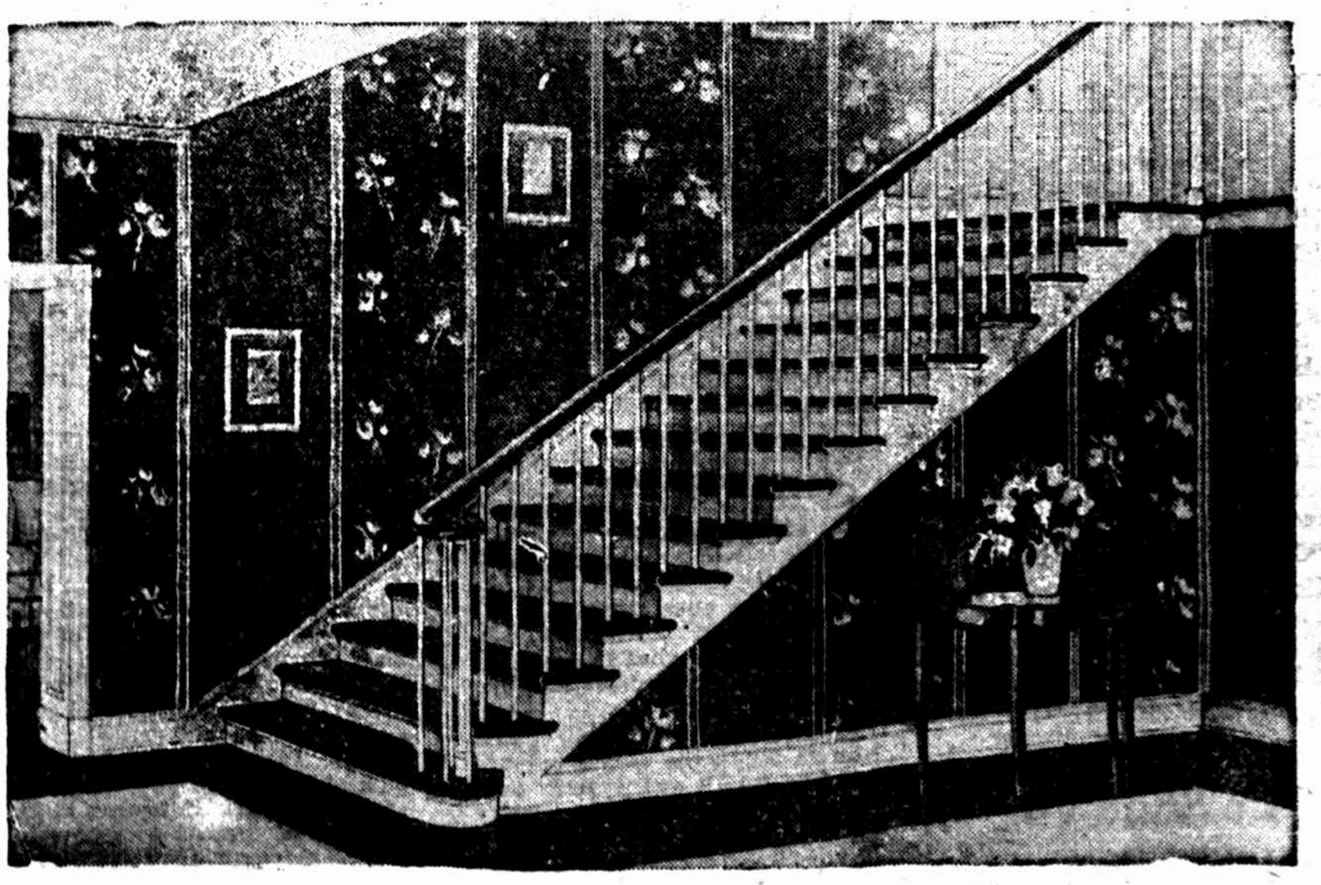
Most of the detailed statements in the case of individual countries are accompanied by a summary table of balances of payments, together with the totals of all inward and outward payments for the last few years. To facilitate international comparison, these balances have also been combined in a table where they are converted into United States gold dollars at the old parity.

An interesting chapter is devoted to a detailed analysis of recent trends in commercial transactions. It contains an exhaustive study of the changes in connection with current items in the trade of creditor and debtor countries, and international capital movements from one country to another. It will be seen that since 1931 the debtor countries have had a large active balance in the case of these items (i.e. transactions in goods and services. plus newly-produced gold exported). aggregating for the period 1931-1937 some 5 milliards of dollars (at the old gold parity of the dollar), which has thus been available for reduction of their foreign debt. In addition, some debtor countries have employed funds derived from the sale of foreign holdings or gold reserves in banks for debt reduction. On the other hand, certain debtor countries, particularly those within the sterling block, have built up large foreign exchange reserves in London and New York. It will also be seen that creditor countries in recent years have drawn upon their foreign assets to a greater extent than has been commonly supposed.

A special section is devoted to the speculative movements of capital between creditor countries. The inflow of capital to the United States is analysed by means of diagrams showing e.g. the relation between the amount of foreign purchases of securities on the one hand and share prices on the New York Stock Exchange on the other, and again between the inflow of foreign bank funds on the one hand and the total amounts lent to brokers and Stock Exchange operators on the other.

The effects of tourist traffic, emigrants' remittances, the capital market and gold movements are also analysed.

The above brief particulars will show the interest attaching to the 1937 issue of "Balances of Payments" for the purposes of economists and business men.



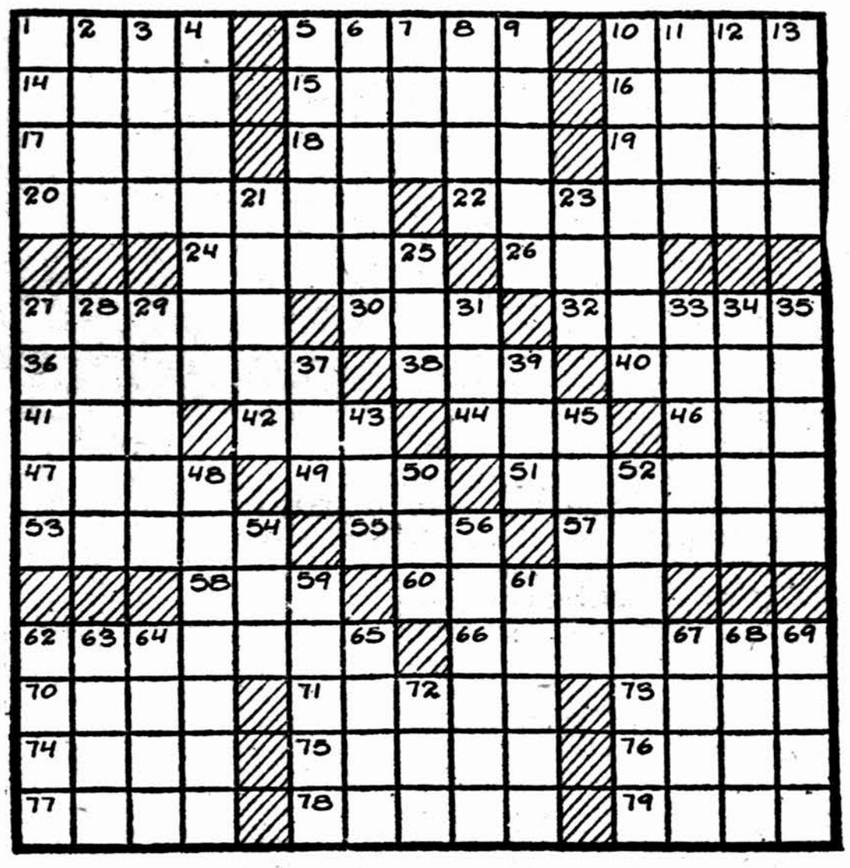
Here is an idea for varying the wide wall expanses in your stair-well. Use a flowered pattern alternated with a width of same colour as the background of the flowered one. You can join them by a small border as shown here, or else leave the seams plain.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Ansue

HORIZONTAL

1—Paradise
5—The name of what island of the Cyclades is connected with a famous statue of Venus?
10—Spring
14—Telegram
15—Positive terminal
16—Cry of bacchanals
17—Wicked



18—Metric measure
19—What is the earth's satellite?
20—Consequences
22—Becomes mild
24—Repasts
26—Posed for a portrait
27—Swimming bird
30—Who was the Greek goddess of dawn?
32—Who was the first king of Yugoslavia?
36—Abolish
38—Scottish cap
40—Who stood "amid the alien corn"?
41—Sleeveless garment
42—Japanese coin
44—Son of Jacob
46—One of a people of northern Tonkin
47—Lose color
49—Permit
51—Lament
53—Hydroelectric plant in Catalonia
55—Affirmative
57—Carried
58—Sense organ
60—Chief officer or steward
62—Written authority
66—Who discovered the St. Lawrence River?
70—Who made the first American flag?
71—Sound
73—Land measure
74—Medley
75—Apart
76—Cozy retreat
77—Alienate the affections of
78—Narrow roads
79—Greek god of war

VERTICAL

1—Wide-mouthed pitcher
2—Plunge into water
3—Who threw the Apple of Discord among the gods?
4—Water lily
5—What is the base of the British Mediterranean fleet?
6—To make an island of
7—Parcel of land
8—Frankfort is on the banks of what river?
9—People of eastern Asia?
10—Who was the Greek goddess of fruitful soil?
11—On what river is the town where Shakespeare was born?
12—Cheer
13—Numbers
21—Plants resembling onions
23—Once around a track
25—Drunkard
27—Form an organic union
28—Change the position of the bar lines
29—Elude
31—Sink in the middle
33—Teacher
34—What is the missing part of the name of the novel by Edith Wharton? "____ Fromo"?
35—European river
37—Fish
39—What fairy queen was supposed to deliver men of their dreams?
43—Who commanded the Old Guard's last charge at Waterloo?
45—Cut off from entrance
48—Who was the "Sage of Concord"?
50—Spread for drying
52—In what state is Glacier National Park?
54—Square of butter
56—Withdraw from union
59—German name for Tallinn
61—What title is given to the eldest son of the king of England?
62—Black bird
63—Hollow place
64—Continent
65—Feminine name
67—Freezer
68—Gaelic
69—Immerses
72—Be victorious

Find the Common Multiple

WHAT is the least number which, on dividing by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, gives respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9?

Answer: This number is the least common multiple of the numbers, minus one, or 2519.

A Street Problem

THE foot of a ladder 60 feet long remaining in the same place, the top will just reach a window 40 feet high on one side of the street, and another 30 feet high on the other side. How wide is the street?

Answer: 96.68288 feet.

The Bridge Meetings

A FRIENDLY circle of twenty-one persons agreed to meet for bridge each week, five at a time, so long as they could do so without forming exactly the same party on any two occasions. The hotel manager, who wanted them as customers, said that he might be able to give them a reduction on the rental for his bridge room if they could give him an idea as to how long they would keep up their weekly meetings. He may have been surprised at the answer. Do you know it? Answer: 20,349 weeks, or more than 390 years.

Missing Letters

YOU might invite some of your puzzle-minded friends to fill in the missing letters in the following incompleted word square:

```
E S T A T E
S * * * * N
T * * * * T
A * * * * E
T * * * * R
E N T E R S
```

The solution is:

```
E S T A T E
S H A V E N
T A L E N T
A V E R S E
T E N S E R
E N T E R S
```

Boiling the Egg

DID you know that it is quite possible to boil an egg in COLD WATER?

"That's an easy one," you may reply. "You simply immerse the egg in cold water, bring the water to boiling point and the egg is cooked."

But, wait a moment. We said COLD WATER and the egg is to remain in COLD WATER until cooked. This generally requires three minutes.

"Can't be done," says you.

However, it can be done. We know a woman who cooks eggs that way, cooks them in COLD WATER every day. She lives in the town of COLD WATER, Kansas.

The Shoe Fits

SUPPOSING its greatest breadth to be four inches, length nine inches, and depth three inches, what is it, that will contain a solid foot?

Answer: A shoe.

(Please See Page 55 For Solutions)

When Dolly Sets the Clock

DOLLY Dimples does not want to keep her folks worrying, if the party lasts until the wee small hours. So she puts the clock back to half past four on her way out. This will insure her getting back by eleven (according to the clock), even if the festivities continue long after midnight.

Dolly would not find it so easy to put back the hands of time, had she to do it, puzzlistically, by filling each of the spaces in the drawing with a word that differs in but one letter from the word that precedes and follows it.

How many minutes will it take you to fill in the spaces between HALF, PAST and FOUR, completing the letter-change word list?

Spell It

WHAT does this spell?

C
T T T T T T T T T T

C on ten "Ts" spells "contents" of course.

From a Square to a Cross

'DID you find something to use in making a red cross for our doll's hospital?"

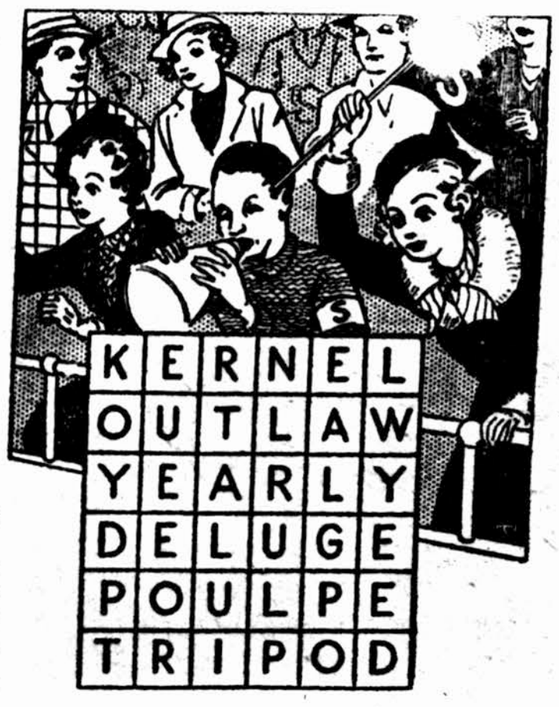
"Yes, my brother is a boy scout and I know that he would be delighted to give us one of his signal flags as his daily good deed, so, since he was out, I took the liberty of taking it."

"That part is all right, but how can we turn that red square into a cross without wasting any of the material, or doing a lot of sewing?"

And right there, ladies and gentlemen, you have a puzzle in the making. Not that these dissection puzzles are child's play. It takes a good geometrician to solve them. The logical method to follow in solving this puzzle is to construct a cross of equal area to the square and then, by superimposing the one on the other to determine the most economical method of cutting.

As the constructing of a cross equal in area to a given square is a problem in itself, the accompanying drawing contains a square and cross of equal areas. Make tracings of these on thin paper and see if you can determine how to cut the square by placing the square upon the cross, preferably in positions where parts of the square will cut the cross at corners or divide the sides evenly. Many solutions are of course possible, but the idea is to do the cutting with the smallest number of pieces. The square can be cut into as few as four pieces, which, when fitted together, will form a cross of the propertions indicated by the dotted lines.

What Are the School Colors?

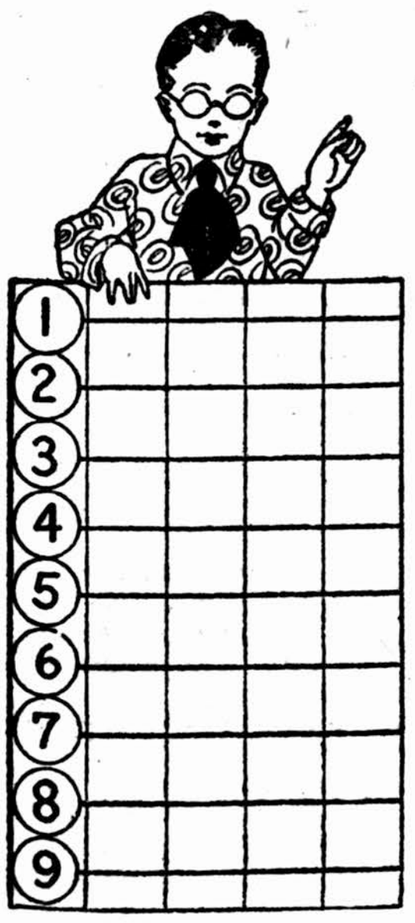


HERE is a section of the grandstand during the thrilling hockey game between Sycamore College and Willow University. Small wonder that the Sycamore athletes swept their opponents from the ice, when they were spurred on by such a cheering section and inspired by the sight of the school colors flashing beneath the arc lights.

What are the Sycamore colors? Cut out the six words in the square and reform them into a square with the words in different order. There are three of these arrangements in which the name of a color can be spelled by the diagonal row of letters running from the upper left-hand corner to the lower right-hand corner. These three colors are the hues on the Sycamore banners.

Can you tell what they are?

Puzzle Pete And His Abacus



PUZZLE PETE has constructed this abacus on which he performs interesting experiments in the science of numbers. An abacus, as you perhaps know, consists of a wooden frame, supporting wires on which beads are strung. Computations are carried out by shifting the beads back and forth. In place of the beads, Puzzle Pete has numbered balls. The idea is to shift these balls into the four columns so that the numbers in the columns will total a given amount, such as 1368, 8721, 9999. All the nine digits must be used in obtaining these totals.

The forming of the above sums will be work enough for the average reader, but for those who are mathematically inclined, there is an additional problem in mathematical analysis. A little experimenting will show that such numbers as 1938 and 1939 cannot be formed as totals on this abacus. Can you discover a rule by which you can instantly determine whether or not a given total can be formed with the nine numbered balls?

Problem of a Ping-Pong Partner

PARTNERS are theoretically supposed to be helpers, but sometimes they are really hindrances. Take the ping-pong tournament, for instance, in which Adeline and Egbert were partners. In every game that Egbert played, he gained 30 points for his team, while in every game that Adeline played the opponents picked up 15 points.

Seeing this, Egbert, after a considerable amount of argumentation, persuaded Adeline to become a mere spectator, while he played all the remaining games of the tournament, himself. Thus at the end of the fortieth game, the Adeline-Egbert team won the tournament, having a lead of 660 points over their opponents.

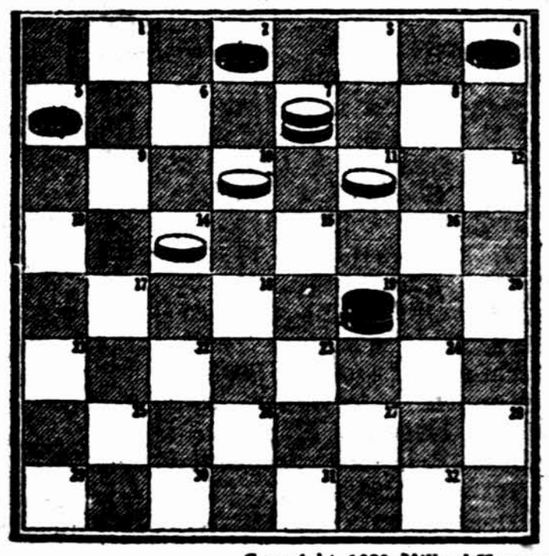
How many of the games did Egbert play and how many did Adeline play?

Find the Hidden Presidents

"Four score and seven years ago—"
Who said those words, you ought to know.

PUZZLE—Find the man who went from a log cabin to the White House; also another President of the United States whose birthday is in February.

A Sacrifice Checker Play



Copyright, 1939, Millard Hopper

IN today's checker problem by Millard Hopper, the checker king, it is white's turn to play and the situation looks hopeless. But by making one sacrifice play white can win in two moves. Can you figure out the necessary plays that will enable white to win? On this board, as usual, white is moving up and black down.

Solution to last week's "Jitterbug" problem: White starts his novel checker antics by moving from 19 to 23. Black skips from 27 to 18. White shifts from 1 to 5, and when black jumps again from 20 to 27, white hops from 5 to 14, to 7, to 16. Black jumps from 12 to 19 and white swings from 31 to 29. This is a modern checker interpretation exposed for the first time.

Missing Vowels

ALL the necessary vowels are missing from the following line of consonants:

D D H N N H S B S H N N H D D

When the proper vowels are inserted, this sequence of letters will form a sentence which reads alike from either end. Do you know what it is?

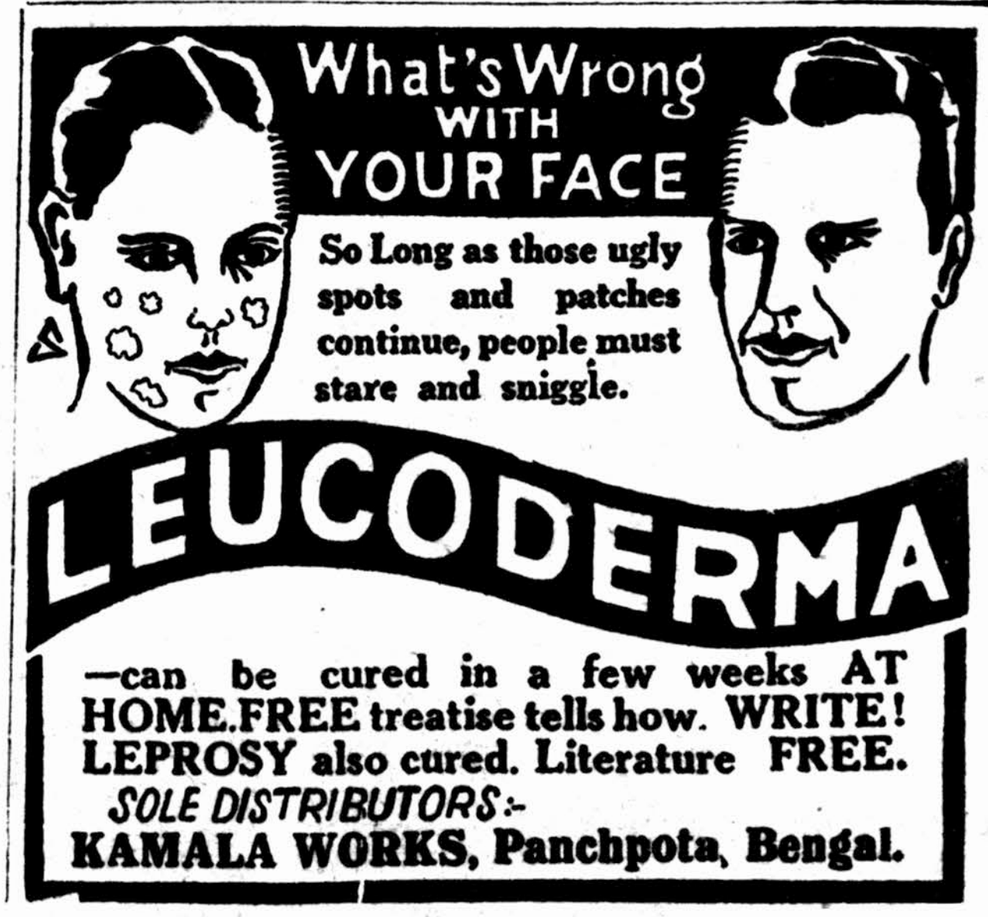
Solution: DID HANNAH SEE BEES? HANNAH DID.

Guess This One

My first without its head and tail
Is one and undivided;
My second shows its teeth, is frail,
And as a rule one-sided.
The two to hold my first avail,
By busy toil provided.

What am I? The answer is: "Honey-comb."

(For Solutions See page 55.)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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

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Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

tounding discoveries in Mathematics and became one of the leading philosophers of his age.

One of the most fascinating stores about dreams is that of Joan of Arc. She was a simple country girl, who lived at a time when her country France was attacked and conquered by the English. One night God revealed Himself to her and bade her undertake the work of saving France from the foreigner and restoring the blessings of peace.

She approached the dethroned King of France and said, "The King of Heaven bids me tell you that you shall be anointed and crowned in the city of Reims, and that you shall be deputy of the King of Heaven, who is also King of France." Joan of Arc put on a man's dress and became the leader of the army. She defeated the English and fulfilled her promise by crowning the dethroned prince and anointing him with the oil which, she believed, was sent from heaven.

* * * *

EARLY ONE MORNING

A Dustman's life is not a happy one, but many little things must happen to cheer him up as he goes his daily rounds.

We heard the other day of someone who saw one of these men at work very early one morning, and as he walked wearily along he put his hand into his dustcart and pulled out a little bunch of heather and held it to his nose, his face beaming with delight as he inhaled its fragrance.

Maybe he came from the Highlands and the heather made him forget the city and think instead of his native mountains.

* * * *

A TRAIN HELD UP BY RABBITS

The other day a train was heard whistling distressingly without ceasing outside the station at Ditfurt, near Quedlinbourg, in Germany.

The signalman found himself unable to operate the signals, so they sent out to see what was the matter.

The trouble was that rabbits had been so industrious in bur-

Urmila and Bharati, two little dancers of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

rowing in an embankment that the ground had suddenly given way, carrying the signal wires along with it.

* * * *

A JOB THAT NEVER ENDS

A job that will never end is going on day after day at the Forth Bridge.

For 55 years painters have been at work continuously on the steelwork. As soon as one end of the bridge is finished these workmen have to go back to the other end and start afresh.

* * * *

AN AIRMARK

If a notable event on land is a landmark we suppose a notable event in the air may be called an airmark.

It is indeed notable that the first consignment of perishable fruit and flowers has been sent from South Africa to Europe by aeroplane. It is thought that fruit picked "table ripe" can thus be landed in good condition without an expensive system of preservation en route. We do not know what the costs are or how such a method compares with cold storage.

* * * *

A BRAVE SOLDIER

King: What did you do in the last war?

Soldier: Your Majesty! I cut off a leg of a brave warrior.

King: Why did you not cut his head off?

Soldier: Because it was already cut off, your Majesty!

* * * *

TASTELESS TOOTH-PASTE

Jal: I say, Dad, this tooth-paste does not taste very nice

Father: Goodness, boy, it's the solution for mending my bicycle tyres.

* * * *

SOME LETTERS REPLIED

Dear Dada—There is a boy in our neighbourhood who always boasts that he is a man of po-

Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls busy at games.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

lish: how can that be?

Yours, Rosc.

Does he mean that he is good enough to wipe the floor with?

* * * *

Dear Dada—Two friends were talking of me and one said, "He isn't the salt of earth; he's pepper!" I daren't let them know I overheard, but is that not an insult to be avenged?

Yours, Karim.

It was probably a compliment. A dash of pepper! Doesn't it suggest something stimulating, tantalizing, piquant and fresh?

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children of the Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children of the Khar-Bandra Balkan-ji-Bari

ANATOLE FRANCE

(Continued From Page 1)

perhaps serves a moral end, but as an analysis of the human heart, or even of sex impulses, it seems to be unconvincing. It is too intellectual, too full of polished phrases and clever talk. It lacks the breath of life.

L'Affaire Dreyfus

In the 'Histoire Contemporaine' Monsieur France deals with the contemporary political and social life. M. Bergeret, the dominating character in this moving comedy of four volumes, is none other than Anatole France himself, sceptical, ironical, epicurean and philosopher. But the main interest of the 'Histoire Contemporaine' lies in the Dreyfus affair which France describes in detail in the fourth volume. Anatole France, who took personally a part in that famous French scandal, has described with emotion and feeling, the horrible injustice done to Dreyfus because of his Jewish race and that narrow bigotry and incompetence which prevailed in the army circle. It was a courageous stand on the part of France, an intellectual, for justice and this nearly ruined his literary career because the popular opinion was against Dreyfus and the army was the pivot of the French Government.

He takes up the Dreyfus affair again in that satirical classic of his "L'ile des Pingouins" (the Peguin Island). But the main interest of the book lies in his cynical outbursts against the Christian faith. The book was placed in the Index by the Vatican. But it only accentuated the author's popularity. The book is very moving and contains some passages of rare beauty. "Property" says France in that book "is simply theft, chastity a chimera, fidelity a delusion". As he has no faith in the past or the present he has no hope for the future. This novel is regarded as France's most cruel and moving cynicism—the apogee of his sceptical philosophy.

His Masterpiece

But the greatest masterpiece of Monsieur Anatole France is "les Dieux ont Soif" (the Gods Are Athirst). It is a picture of the life of Paris during the French Revolution. It is a moving book. The hero of the story a young Jacobin who sends people in droves to the scaffold under the terror, is the most original of all France's studies of human psychology.

Evariste Gamelin is an idealist, and after his fashion, a puritan. He is an affectionate son, a kind-hearted neighbour, incapable of desire apart from a deep love, but he comes to sacrifice to the cause of Robespierre his dearest friend, his sister's lover, the benefactor who has obtained for him his appointment as judge, and scores of other innocent people. A painter by profession, he loses all capacity for pursuing his art. He is a horror to his beloved mistress and to himself, and yet when his turn comes to perish by the guillotine to which he has condemned so many others, he reproaches himself, not for his ferocity, but for the lack of it.

Contrasted with this stern adherent to the principles of truth and justice, we have the easygoing Epicurean Brotteaux, who before the revolution has enjoyed every luxury, but now owns nothing but a copy of Lucretius, and makes jumping-jacks for a living. Atheist and Hedonist, without faith in any system of Government or philosophy, without respect for human nature, he accepts cheerfully the bitterest privations, and shares the poverty of his garret with a Barnabite brother and a little street girl who are fleeing from republican persecution. Endowed not merely with Monsieur France's own point of view but with his intellectual subtlety, brilliant wit and personal charm, Brotteaux ends most sympathetically and attractively the gallery of portraits of the author so admirably begun with Sylvestre Bonnard.

Although Brotteaux and his maker are professed admirers of the other sex, the women of this novel are treated with scant sympathy. The inconstant and sensual Elodie, the passionate Julie, the flighty Madame Rochemoure are victims in turn of the author's malice. Even the charming actress, Rose Thevenin, gives only a passing thought to Brotteaux after his death, although she loved him, and a timely word of self-forgetfulness on his part had saved her from the guillotine.

Prophetic Note

'La Revolte des Anges' is Anatole France's last serious novel. It is a continuation of the Miltonic legend, transported to modern fashionable life and invested with unnecessary lubricity and ingenious irreverence. In the end, Satan decides that it is not worth while to supplant the King of Heaven, it would make so little difference on the earth, and he really prefers to remain in opposition. The novel ends in a remarkable prophecy which proved in the long run that France was right in his prophetic vision. "Comrades" said the great Archangel, "no—we will not conquer the heavens. Enough to have the power War endangers war, and victory defeat." The book was published in 1914 and within a few weeks of its publication, Europe was engulfed in the greatest war of history.

Critic And Philosopher

As a critic Anatole France was no less brilliant. In 'la Vie Litteraire' France gave his idea of the art of criticism. He said that a critic only related the adventures of his own soul in the midst of masterpieces. He had no critical system to apply, develop or to exploit. He did not believe in the prevailing literary cults like symbolism or naturalism. His attitude was receptive and conservative. He wrote sympathetically of Balzac and Georges Sand, of Sully-Prudhomme and of Dumas, of Maupassant and of Bourget. He hates romanticism and hence his bitter dislike of Hugo and Chateaubriand. In his criticisms, France displayed the same irony, biting satire and scepticism as he did in his novels. But in later years and especially in the third volume of his 'la Vie Litteraire' one notices a change in his mood.

Let us cultivate our gardens. It is not our business to experiment on life, but to live it. Let us keep simple-hearted and be men of goodwill and a divine peace will be upon us.

As a sceptical philosopher Anatole France had a notorious reputation. All his novels displayed a lack of faith in any system. He was an Epicurean and in his celebrated book 'le Jardin d'Epicure' (the Garden of Epicurus) he summed up his entire philosophy. The following are some of his best known saying from this very learned treatise:

Human intelligence may serve us some day to manufacture a universe, to understand this one, never.

Ignorance is necessary condition, not merely of happiness, but of existence, to know the truth would mean annihilation.

We live by illusion, and the sadness of this generation springs from the way of hope and faith, so that evil and pain lose their significance, and appear an odious jest, a sinister farce.

We must not lose hope—hope, not in humanity, but in the universal anguish of which evolution is the material law, making us march towards a divine and inevitable aim, to be attained by the inconceivable beings who will issue from man, as man has issued from the brute. Meanwhile man should regard his fellow-sufferers with irony and pity—pity which makes life sacred, and irony which smiles at wicked and foolish people we might otherwise be feeble enough to hate.

In this remarkable book Anatole France developed with great skill and scholarship his pessimistic epicureanism. The book has been described by a Roman Catholic priest as 'the Unbeliever's Manual'. This book is a distinct step towards the intellectual nihilism of the author, and his liking for that cold 'sensualism' which is scattered pell-mell everywhere in his works.

Sonorous Prose

To sum up, Monsieur France was the most versatile writer of the pre-war generation. He was vastly learned and carried the mantle of his vast erudition with nimbleness and wit. In spite of his prodigious learning, he was never dull and that is the sign of a great writer. He clothed his enormous learning with simplicity and he scattered his pearls of wisdom at the opportune moment. He had been novelist, short story writer, critic, historian, orator and socialist pamphleteer.

As a short story writer, he was almost on the same level with Guy de Maupassant. His Balthasar' and "le Puits de Sainte Claire' are models of precision, method and style. In fact they are the most perfect models for any beginner who is aspiring to be a short story teller. As a historian, France was brilliant and is 'la Vie de Jeanne D'Arc' (the Life of Joan of Arc) is still one of the greatest biographies of modern times. It is difficult to finish this monumental work without shedding tears. It is the most beautiful and moving book Monsieur France has written.

The fame of Anatole France will rest upon his magical and inimitable style. It is difficult indeed to appreciate his style in writing. The sonorous music of his prose should be read aloud, and how beautiful it sounds when you read French aloud. As a novelist France had his defects. He did not develop characters like Balzac or Zola. Neither did he impart strength to them like Flaubert or Stendal.

France was too intellectual and used his characters as his mouthpieces. Sylvestre Bonnard, M. Bergeret, Jerome Coignard, Nicias and Brotteaux, all these moving personalities in his books are but the personal reflection of Anatole France's own mind. What they think, and what they do, they only faithfully portray what the great master wants to do himself in life. They are all too clever, too high-brow and too much of Epicureans, to be loved by the common run of men and women. They lack the breath of life, of flesh and bone

A Literary Giant

The genius of Anatole France is episodic. France lacks the dramatic quality of Balzac or the sweep and wide brush of Zola or the psychological penetration of Marcel Proust. But as an artist Anatole France stands supreme. His style has the perfection of simplicity, which is the hardest to attain and the most lasting, because it is the least dependant on literary fashions. His love of beauty and of lucidity found a medium of expression free from peculiarities and yet absolutely characteristic of his genius.

In form and thought there is not the slightest appearance of effort, and yet the reader is kept constantly on the alert by some happy turn of phrase which throws the subject into an unexpected and often ludicrous light. The name of Anatole France will take its stand by the side of those of Montaigne and Voltaire as a landmark in the history of French thought.

His love of peace and quiet, his intellectual outlook, his pity for the oppressed, and his dream of the united states of Europe, all show an amazing vitality and loveable personality. He represents genius of France—that elusive quality which has preserved for her the intellectual empire of Europe. His genius is 'la claire genie Latin' and his passionate adoration for everything classical marks him out as one of the great intellectual giants of the French Republic.—"The Twentieth Century."

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20	„	„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

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Don't Miss Your Copy

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 43)

unrecognised. The letter further requested the Government "to issue a circular to the Educational Authorities in the Province."

The Government of Bombay never refused not to recognise 'the Boy Scouts Association of India, Bombay Presidency. Last year it was 'this' Association which desired to come to an amicable settlement with the I. N. S. A. and other Associations, and under the leadership of Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy and Sir C. V. Mehta. the Boy Scouts Association of India. Bombay Presidency,' decided at its properly constituted Provincial Council, with the exception of a single vote, to amalgamate with the Hindustan Scout Association. As soon as this was done, the Government recognised the Hindustan Scout Association, gave it the full financial grant, and agreed to give it the full support as it has done so far. Evidently the Boy Scouts Association of India, Bombay Presidency, was recognised by Government 'as soon as it made certain changes and merged with the Hindustan Scout Association.' Government has nothing to do with a new Association which has been propped up in Bombay by Mr. Hogg, the so-called Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association of India, affiliated to the International Rump. Sir Byramji in his letter wrote "Our Association has been recognised in the past for about two decades and I therefore request you to issue a circular. . ." Surely the Government of Bombay is not imbecile enough to accept such statements, and therefore in a curt letter of five lines the Government of Bombay replies:

"Our letter under reference cannot be construed to mean that the Boy Scout Association Bombay Presidency, is not recognised by Government, and that it is not necessary, therefore, to issue a circular on the lines suggested by you."

After this cold douche, the new Association has contented itself by issuing a most amusing circular of its own, containing abuses of the Hindustan Scout Association by the Don Quixotes of the B. P. Movement.

The Viceroy And The B. P. Scouting

We publish the following letter sent to us by Scouter Ladlinath from U.P:—

The situation in the present B. P. scout world is intriguing. The Indian Headquarters has announced that it has disaffiliated from the Imperial Headquarters for which H. E. the Viceroy was demanding 'loyalty' two years ago. His Excellency enjoys the privilege of being the Chief Scout of India by virtue of that position 'being conferred upon him' by the P. O. R. framed by 'the Imperial Headquarters.' By virtue of 'this' position conferred upon him by 'the Imperial Headquarters' he has been pleased 'to nominate' the Nawab of Chhatari as the National Commissioner of India, and lately, in his turn, he has been pleased to nominate Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy as Provincial Commissioner of Bombay and even create with his magic wand a Provincial Headquarters without the existence of a properly constituted Provincial Council or any Local Association

Now that the Imperial Headquarters disappears from the arena of B. P. Scouting in India, can his Excellency enlighten the Indian Public through the B. P. National Scout Headquarters' what constitutional position' the National Headquarters itself enjoys and 'under what constitution,' and whether the august and high offices of the Chief Scout, National Commissioner, Provincial Commissioners, etc. still continue to exist by virtue of a P. O. R. 'framed by the non-existent Imperial Headquarters?'

May we know whether the present unconstitutional National Headquarters with its oligarchy of irresponsible Nawabs and Knights is the final legacy the Imperial Headquarters leaves to the Indian Scout world to carry on the struggle on behalf of British Imperialism which the Imperial Headquarters is no longer able to do on Indian soil? May his Excellency be pleased to convey to the Imperial Headquarters in England, that so far as India is concerned, the Imperial Scout Game is played out.'

A Scottish comedian walked up to the B. B. C. reception desk and asked to see a producer.

"May I have your card, sir? asked the receptionist

"Well, first of all," said the Scot, "let's see if your hands are clean."

Solve Puzzle with Toothpicks

CAN YOU RAISE THAT RAKE WITHOUT TOUCHING IT WITH YOUR HANDS.
DON'T BOTHER ME WITH YOUR SILLY PUZZLES.
FINE! YOU SOLVED IT FIRST TRY.
NOW, MY PUZZLISTIC FRIEND, LET ME SEE YOU LIFT THESE EIGHT RAKES OFF THE GROUND BY MEANS OF ONE OF THEM.

DO not use rakes unless you are a strong man as well as a puzzlist. Lay eight toothpicks upon the table and see if you can arrange them in such a fashion, that by raising a single one of them the other seven will be lifted clear of the table as well.

AN OLD SAW

BOBBY went on a strike against homework last week. Bobby argued, that, after spending five hours in school each day, a boy should have the rest of the day to himself and not be forced to cut into his recreation time to do homework. Bobby's father pretended to ignore his son's protestations, but when the youngster went out into the tool shed to play, there on the work bench lay an old saw with mysterious letters scrawled upon it.

Bobby always had a weakness for cryptograms, so he straightway sat down to decode the strange letter-combinations. When he had finally substituted the correct letters for those on the saw, Bobby found that he had another "old saw" on his hands. This one, however, contained some very appropriate advice for the striking schoolboy. Can you read it?

A Word Square

TAKE the letters forming the words in the 16 cells below and recast them, so that they form a perfect word square.

The original square:

A F A R
T A S K
S E A T
L E A L

Recast, the square looks like this:

F A S T
A R E A
S E A L
T A L K

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

A Tangled Word

I HAVE got myself into a terrible tangle and you will need *my kind* of patience to unravel me.

M A B L L L E I I I T

Solution: Illimitable.

Count Them

If you (are lucky enough to) find a pile of cannon-balls, the ground tier of which contains 289 balls, and the top tier one ball, can you guess the total number of balls? Answer: 1,785.

M N O N N N O M O E E L L O

Can you turn this jumble of letters into a palindrome referring to fruit?

The answer is: NO MELON, NO LEMON.

WONDERS OF SLEEP

(Continued From Page 15)

drawing upon certain reserves of energy, which are needed for emergencies, like disease, accidents, and overwork on the eve of examination.

The factors that tend to make a child cut short its hours of sleep are manifold. A nervous child gets upset over the least thing, especially studies. Obstructed breathing, due to adenoids, bodily ailments and indigestion are also some of the causes. However innocent a child's conscience might be, if it is allowed to go to bed immediately after a heavy meal or a strong cup of tea or coffee, it is bound to have a disturbed night, haunted by ghosts and hobgoblins.

Mental troubles should be taken into consideration and the child encouraged to confide its woes to the sympathetic ears of its parents. On no account should a child be allowed to keep late hours in company with its elders, or to join in the family conversation with belated visitors. Even from a very young age a child should be taught to sleep on its right side, thus allowing the heart to go with its work unimpeded.

Hygienic Beds And Bedclothes A Necessity

A comparison between a four-poster bed in full regalia and the modern bed with its keynote of simplicity, will show the latter has every claim to be preferred on hygienic grounds. Pompous hangings, carvings and such like things must be avoided as being only so many dust traps. The greatest consideration should be paid to the quality of the springs and mattresses. These must be of the best type the purchaser can afford, as their condition affects the position of the body during the hours of sleep. Yet how many people devote more thought and money to their clothes and their drawing rooms and so much less to their bedrooms. Niggardliness in other spheres might pay, but not niggardliness in food and bedclothes!

To ensure thorough rest, the body should be relaxed and supported without effort and well sprung resistant mattress supplies the support. A soft, sagging, lumpy mattress induces a faulty position of the spine and some muscle have to work for the rest, so that on awaking the person is not refreshed. When this goes on day after day, toxins form in the blood and fatigue sets in, with the result that the person soon feels that his health is undermined. What is saved by not buying good bed-clothes is spent to pay the doctor's bill.

The mattress should be filled with such material that can be easily ventilated. Hair, cotton and coir are good fillings. They can be easily ventilated and do not form lumps. Feather is not good as it does not allow free ventilation and is not resistant. Washable covers and for the matter of that, plain rather than costly ones, are preferable and all parts of the bed should be given a daily airing and sunlight. Heavy coverings are rapidly becoming a thing of the past and are giving way to the modern light quilts and blankets, which allow more free movement and weigh down the body less.

The bedroom rather than the drawing room should be the best room; because it is not what the visitor sees, but what you are that matters, and one's health is more valuable than the golden opinion of strangers. So the bedroom should be well aired, sunlight should be allowed to come in, the walls, the ceiling and the floor should be well dusted and there should be as little furniture in it as possible.

If one attends to the dictates of Nature and gives ample relaxation to the body by way of good sleep, amidst hygienic surroundings, beauty will be enhanced, more than by all the other aids to beauty. Whether busy in an office room on a crowded street or in the kitchen at home, it matters little, so long as one can stretch out on an invitingly clean and cosy bed and enjoy sound, undisturbed sleep. It is then not necessary to worry about one's looks, they will be as fresh and charming as ever.

PLANNING YOUR HALL OF FAME

(Continued from Page 12)

comfortable and small. A pair of chairs are good—especially if they are really beautiful ones who might feel slighted in a room full of furniture but shine out in all their glory in the hall. You may add a table, a chest of drawers or a desk or highboy if you wish. And don't forget, a mirror for those surreptitious peeks at your new hat or old earrings just before you depart for that luncheon bridge—. Besides a mirror makes the room seem larger. It's nice to arrange flowers to reflect in it. You'll want space to keep oddments, and you must have a place for hats and coats.

A Place To Display Treasures

In a small house, the hall may be the one place for you to display your treasures—that collection of pressed glass or brassware, or bird prints, or old weapons, or, even, snapshots. You can be really quite imaginative in this way—creating a dramatic, if small, setting for either yours or your husband's prized possessions. And if you do let your husband display his hobbies in the hallway, you'll find this gesture one of the greatest wife builder-uppers ever!

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WHEN YOUR HAIR IS TIRED

A BEAUTY SPECIALIST

in the "Times of India," dated 20-12-'38.

RECOMMENDS

the use of odourless castor oil massage for the hair.

YOU

may have full advantage of pure and odourless castor oil together with charming perfume by using

SWASTIK

"Perfumed Castor Oil" which is the most modern hair oil of highest quality & perfection.

MAUD GONNE'S LIFE STORY

(Continued from Page 14)

and capacity that must also appear amazing. She took a hand in every activity that furthered the cause of Irish freedom or promised to weaken the grip of British imperialism; and the story of her adventures in foreign countries, which she visited in order to carry on propaganda in behalf of and to secure assistance for, the struggle for her country's freedom make interesting reading. She co-operated throughout the struggle with all the different parties, including that of parliamentary action, her contempt for which she freely expresses in her pages, which helped the cause. But her work for the Treason Felony Trial and other prisoners, condemned in several cases, as she was able to prove with her indefatigable efforts, to vindicate their innocence for offences that they either did not commit, or which in her view, were justified by the demands of the political struggle, as well as her championship of the cause of the evicted tenants of Donegal and Mayo must be considered the most outstanding feature of her political mission.

ERA OF EVICTIONS

Her description of the tragic scenes of evictions carried out with a calculated and inhuman cruelty is vividly realistic and she completely exposes the real character of what far from being an instance of British justice, was an act of the most revolting oppression of the poor and helpless Irish peasantry. She worked, in the closest collaboration with most of the leaders of the Irish freedom movement under frequently the most difficult conditions and with a complete disregard of her condition of health and every other personal consideration. And every time she emerged, whether it was because of her terrible energy of will or devotion or, as we half believe, she lived a charmed life, out of every task she set herself sometimes with miraculous achievement. In a narrative that is more historical and essentially concerned with the Irish struggle of the 'nineties than autobiographical, we come across living personalities which are more than familiar and great names—men who were caught in the impulse and articulation of the freedom struggle and who brought to the service of their long-oppressed country qualities of devoted work, intellect, ardent patriotism and courage—and all of them are brought to life when this woman evokes the memories of each with a surprising accuracy of detail. She describes them and their work with a frankness and consideration for truth that are not too common in memoire writing and which set in consideration for truth above everything else. And the purely historical value with the light it throws on the character and personality of those with whom Maud Gonne came in contact, gives to her book a significance that is considerable.

IRISH HEROISM

The book in addition possesses a certain literary importance with its contribution to the Anglo-Irish literature. As biography, considering the interests in which Maud Gonne found the salvation of her soul and life's fulfilment as the words that compose the "leitmotif' of her career through life (and quoted above) clarify, it possesses the supreme quality of direct narrative and is successful in so far as it reveals the personality of the heroine. Even when the focus of interest is shifted from her on to the external world of events and personages, there is in the background the narrator, who is concerned with telling, as completely and economically within the limits of her book's length, the reality as it existed for her and as she lived it. She has evidently condensed quite successfully the crowded events of her life that matter to her and give meaning to a life that is its own justification. She writes with the sadness of so many years; but very little has changed since this woman saw the vision and accepted without regret and without hesitation, the role assigned to her. The core of her conviction remains firm and unshakable. Her heroism remains—the grand and moving heroism of many sons and daughters of Ireland, humiliated and held down by foreign rule, and a heroism, too, for which no price was considered too dear to pay..... Maud Gonne's book epitomizes it.

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Bombay	—Birth Control Clinic, Kothari Mansion, Opp. G.P.O.
Benares	—C. N. Day.
Calcutta	—K. R. Lynch & Co., 113, Chittaranjan Ave.
Delhi	—Young Friends & Co., Chandni Chowk.
Dehra Dun	—Park & Co., Astley Hall.
Jaipur	—Jaipur Medical Hall.
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Lahore	—Narain Das Bhagwandas, Anarkali.
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STENO HOUSE AGENCY, AMRITSAR

AQUATIC SPORTS FORGE AHEAD IN AUSTRALIA

(Continued From Page 7.)

tion is in the capable hands of Mrs. B. J. Chambers, who enjoys a high reputation, having been honorary secretary of the Association for quite a number of years. Her services to swimming are deeply appreciated along with those of Mr. E. H. Sandell (Hon. Secy. N.S.W.A.S.A.)

Water Polo is also highly developed here and the spring board and high tower diving are notable features in all aquatic carnivals. Their North Sydney Olympic Pool is admirable, being on the Sydney Harbour and over the most imposing Sydney Harbour bridge. In the same harbour, Rowing, Sculling, Yachting and Sailing are being practised and big Regattas are arranged annually. The prize cup of the annual regatta is known as the King's Cup. This sport is in the able hands of Mr. H. C. Alderson (President N. S.W. Rowing Association.)

My grateful thanks are due to the following associations for their conferring on me their honorary membership, viz. N. S. W. Amateur Oarsmen Association, N. S. W. A. Water Polo Association and North Bondi Life Saving and Surf Club. A further opportunity was offered to me to referee a Water Polo Match in Melbourne.

I am also extremely thankful to the Australian Government Tourist Bureau and all my friends in Australia for giving me ample facilities to explore all the aquatic sports and for the very warm hospitality and reception extended to me during my stay in the country.

Freternal Greetings

The following is a copy of a letter dated Jan. 13, 1939, received by me from the office of the New South Wales Amateur Water Polo Association:—

Dear Mr. Golwalla,

On the eve of your departure from Australia I take this opportunity of conveying to you and all your Water Polo friends at Bombay the fraternal greetings of the New South Wales Amateur Water Polo Association and to express the sincere wish that your desire to bring a team of Bombay Water Polo Players to Australia will be fulfilled at a very early date.

If the trip eventuates you have our assurance that everything possible will be done to make the visit memorable and enjoyable to your players. We also hope that our players will be sufficiently skilled to at least extend your team.

I personally would like to say how pleased both Mr. Doerner (Captain of the New South Wales Team) and myself are at having met you and take this opportunity of thanking you for your extreme courtesy. We also trust that the friendships will be renewed at no distant date.

With best wishes, yours sincerely,
(Sd) HARRY GROSE,
Life Member."

Student: "Emma, I hope you didn't tell my Father and Mother what time I came home last night."

Maid: "No Mr. John, when your Mother asked me I told her I was too busy getting the breakfast to notice".

SHANGHAI

(Continued From Page 5)

that I keep on wondering how do they manage not to fall down; they generally wear trousers and short jackets whereas town girls look very picturesque in their long national dresses, slitted on both sides till the knee, showing legs either in stockings or in trousers—that is when the girl is more conservative; men wear a similar attire with round little black silk caps on their heads. Very few are wearing European clothes-sometimes just a western felt hat is replacing the black cap, which does not look very well.

To me personally all these kinds of eurasian combinations look bad, but nothing is more appalling than the hopeless Bombay fashion: a dhoti with an overcoat and a striped shirt hanging out from underneath. Sometimes—to complete the carricature I suppose—garters, socks and unlaced shoes are added. If only the proud wearer of this hideous combination could realize how funny he looks! But his eye is accustomed to it and he does not see how ridiculous it is. Fortunately the Congress is bringing back, along with other things, the beautiful simplicity and dignity of Indian clothes, although the waistcoat brought into fashion by Pandit Nehru does not seem to me very artistic—it rather spoils the straight line of the curta. Sorry, Jawaharlal, this remark certainly does not diminish my admiration for you. Well, enough about it—let us come back to China and leave some of the readers to scrutinize their appearance in the mirror. At least I hope they will.

"The Face"

To finish my rough sketch. I must say a few words about a thing which is considered very important with the Chinese "the face." It means something like keeping up the honour, the pride in their own particular way. A man who "loses his face" is nowhere and even in court cases one tries to settle matters in such a way that both parties could save their face. And to retain that "face", China is determined to struggle till the end. One would not think, looking at Shanghai's gaiety that the country is engaged in a desperate fight for its freedom, but that is only on the surface—no one can guess what is hidden behind the smiling slanted eyes: the Chinese are a proud nation with lot of endurance power and patience. Nobody can say how things will turn out, nobody is a prophet. 'Qui vivra—verra.'

The Editor had died and gone below. Scarcely had he arrived when he received the most colossal slap on the back Turning, he saw a contributor who had pestered him on earth

"Well, sir," said the free-lance, "I'm here for that appointment."

"Appointment? What appointment?"

"Well, every time I came into your office on earth to show you my articles—you said you'd see me here first."

Women & Children

BY RICHARD ELLIS IN "THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION"

IT WAS OVER A YEAR SINCE I HAD LAST BEEN IN BARCELONA AND, BAD AS CONDITIONS HAD BEEN THEN, THE CHANGE IS STARTLING. IT IS NOT ONLY THE CLOSED SHOPS AND THE RUIN AND DESOLATION OF THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY THAT MUST STRIKE THE LEAST OBSERVANT, BUT THE PINCHED, LINED FACES OF THE ADULTS AND THE GREY-WHITE PALLOR AND PUFFED EYE-LIDS ONE SEES ONLY TOO OFTEN AMONGST THE CROWDS OF CHILDREN OUTSIDE THE CANTEENS, OR STANDING AROUND THE HEINKEL 'PLANE EXPOSED TO VIEW IN THE PASEN DE GRACIA. THERE IS NO PANIC, BUT A PERVADING SENSE OF WEARINESS AND FATALISM.

A Basque whom I had known previously as a stout, hearty man in a good position now had his clothes hanging on him and remarked smilingly that the war was a liberal education as it had taught him you could be constantly cold in bright sunshine and feel tired before the day's work had started, though at the end of a long day he insisted on walking eight miles to show me my way back at night.

A youngster on whom I did a rough test showed a haemoglobin of less than 40 per cent. In spite of this and the constant raids, the life of the city goes on, and it is impossible to speak too highly of the way in which the Government and the various relief organisations are carrying out the distribution of what food there is and the feeding of the destitute. The International Commission and the Society of Friends are distributing bread made from American wheat to 93,000 schoolchildren in Barcelona alone, whilst the canteens in many of the villages throughout Catalunya give one meal a day to children between 2 and 5 (and to older children when bread is not available), consisting of cocoa and biscuits made from flour, peanut oil and skimmed milk.

* * * *

As far as possible, children are being taken from the "refugios" and cared for in children's colonies and in those which are being subsidised from outside sources (such as the English 'Foster Parent' scheme, the Birmingham colonies, and those supported by the National Joint Committee for Spanish relief) it is good to find children who look well and cheerful, carrying on with classes or doing manual work. Unfortunately these represent only a small proportion of all children, and a proportion which is rapidly becoming less.

Those most stricken, however, are the infants too young to eat bread, and in the past two weeks the ration for these was reduced to 250 grams of dried skimmed milk and 100 grams of sugar a week. Seeing the children in the clinics and canteens also fails to show the worst cases, since not only are the children attending the lucky ones but the incidence of illness is almost unbelievably high. Thus in one canteen alone I found that although there were 466 on the books, 175 were too ill to attend, and that the mothers had come with a medical certificate to fetch their rations.

With the rapid nationalist advance, overwhelming difficulties in food distribution have arisen. The mobilisation of drivers and the continual emergency calls for lorries to evacuate children from bombed villages come at a time when every road to the south and west of Barcelona is filled with a steady stream of refugees from the surrounding villages.

* * * *

Farm carts loaded with household gear—mattresses, saucepans, parts of a dismembered bicycle, a very occasional liven hen or rabbit (on one gypsy handcart I even saw a tame baboon), with children everywhere—pass along ambulances and lorries and marching troops. In Villafranca the main square was crowded with resting refugees, and the canteen had given bread and cocoa in one day to over 800 women and young children alone.

Whilst we were there, the church bell tolled and before more than a fraction of the population could reach the underground "refugio" or do more than step inside a doorway, the first bomb had fallen. The bombing of a village is more harrowing for those in it than a raid on a large town. There is no anti-aircraft defence whatever, and life seems the sport of the raiders for as long as they may wish.

We had stepped into a shop, where were an old lady, her daughter, and a wisp of a child, Anita, an orphan from Madrid. The first explosion was followed almost at once by the long whistle (how long that whistle seems as you wait for the explosion!) and thud of the second bomb, obviously nearer The third and fourth were nearer still. By then we had got Anita wrapped in a mattress under the counter, and stood away from the windows in the centre of the room.

* * * *

The fifth explosion shook the whole house, broke the windows, and blew open the door (doors and windows being left ajar during a raid). The next fell farther off, and we listened to the sound of the engines growing fainter, and then louder again as the 'planes circled back. Six more bombs were dropped, and then followed a long silence. Anita wriggled out of her mattress, and was with difficulty prevented from running into the street.

Then suddenly there was a roar of engines just above the housetops, and the rattle of machine-gun fire. Up and down the streets went the 'planes, machine-gunning to right and left. The old lady told me she was descended from a soldier in Wellington's army (her name was spelt Hill and pronounced "Eel"), and how the refugee women from the south were undermining the morals of the village ("We Catalans have very liberal ideas but very strict practice!").

At last a long silence during which shutters were cautiously opened, and Anita ran out to compare notes with her ten-year-old novio next door. We drove on to Villanova, listening to the pounding of the artillery along the nearby front, and reached the hospital to find there had been a raid just before the one we had experienced.

* * * *

The councillor we asked for was busy supervising the immediate burial of the dead, and the more seriously wounded had already been admitted, although the wards were already full from those of the previous two days. We were shown round by the matron, a kindly capable old nun (who had continued with most of her original personnel nursing throughout each change of government).

In addition to her hospital work, terribly handicapped for lack of antiseptics, dressings and anaesthetics, she was responsible for the canteen for children under five. They were beginning to arrive, and the old lady showed us her "guapitas" drinking their cocoa with the pride of a gardener amongst her roses.

Stuffing a recalcitrant piece of biscuit into an eager three-year-old mouth in passing, she picked up her especial favourite Conchita, whose nose had been torn open by a bomb, but thanks to the grace of God (and not a little, I thought, to the skill of the surgeon) had healed so beautifully.

Coming back along the Sitges road, we were given timely warning by a little of strewn paper of a crater in the road ten feet across where a bomb had fallen clean on a lorry carrying newspapers. Sitges itself was practically empty. We had been out two nights previously evacuating the children from the "Foster Parent" colonies after it had been heavily bombed.

* * * *

One five-year-old had told me with a truly Basque bravado that he had already been evacuated three times from in front of an advancing army—from San Sebastian, Bilbao, and now again. "You Donostiarra are always seeing life," I said to him, and though it was not a very long cry to seeing death as well.

We got back to Friends House in Sarria to find that ninety children had just arrived from Manresa, which had been bombed and machine-gunned, and where they had been collected from hiding in the fields. One little boy too ill to walk had been half dragged, half carried to safety in a ditch. He was taken down to the English Hospital and the others, after biscuits and hot milk, had soon recovered their spirits.

Only one little girl was crying, and after a little persuasion admitted that it was because she had wet her knickers on the long cold drive. They set off singing on their journey to Gerona, where I visited them two days later to find them camped in an old barrack of a house, without water, light, or beds.

When I left Barcelona on Saturday, one of the van boys, a wizened little creature with face of a humorous monkey, told me he was *fifteen that day*. "*Muchos anos (many years)*," I said. "Thanks, but I'll be lucky if I get one," he answered with a grin and a shrug. "I must admit I'd sooner see it end with a pen dipped in ink than a bayonet dipped in guts. Esta guerra—es una leche!"

WHO IS HE?

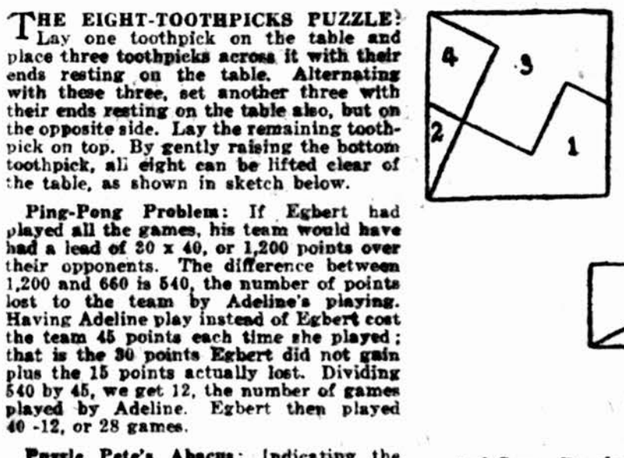
According to British paper, one of the most important and wealthiest of the Indian princes, who has never before travelled abroad may visit London in the spring. He is in difficulties, both with Congress and with his subjects.

His treatment of the latter has long been resented. They have to ask permission even to hold a pray meeting, so great is the Princes terror of seditious speeches. A considerable number of people who held meetings without permission are now in concentration camps.

It is understood that the Viceroy has advised the Prince to grant his subjects greater liberty and a popular franchise. He has declined, and now mediates a personal appeal to the Secretary for India.

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

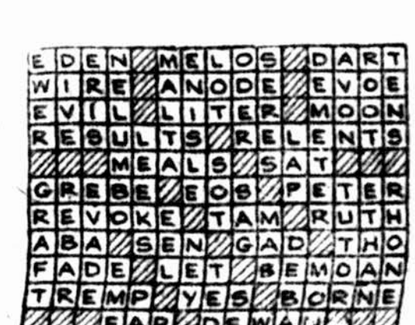
THE EIGHT-TOOTHPICKS PUZZLE: Lay one toothpick on the table and place three toothpicks across it with their ends resting on the table. Alternating with these three, set another three with their ends resting on the table also, but on the opposite side. Lay the remaining toothpick on top. By gently raising the bottom toothpick, all eight can be lifted clear of the table, as shown in sketch below.



Solution to 8-Toothpicks Puzzle.

Ping-Pong Problem: If Egbert had played all the games, his team would have had a lead of 30 x 40, or 1,200 points over their opponents. The difference between 1,200 and 660 is 540, the number of points lost to the team by Adeline's playing. Having Adeline play instead of Egbert cost the team 45 points each time she played; that is the 30 points Egbert did not gain plus the 15 points actually lost. Dividing 540 by 45, we get 12, the number of games played by Adeline. Egbert then played 40 -12, or 28 games.

Puzzle Pete's Abacus: Indicating the columns from left to right by the letters, A, B, C and D, the three sums are formed by these combinations: B 2, 5, 6; C 1, 3; D 4, 7, 8, 9: A 1, 2, 5; B 6; C 8, 7; D 4, 8, 9: A 1, 7; B. 2, 4, 5, 8; C 3, 6, D 9. All the multiples of 9 from 45 to 45,000 can be formed as totals but no others. As the digits in multiples of nine, invariably add up to nine, the puzzlist has only to add the digits in a given figure to see if it can be formed as a total. The reason for this is not hard to understand. The numbers from 1 to 9 total 45, a multiple of 9. In shifting a numbered ball from one column to another you increase or decrease its value by a multiple of nine, so that, regardless of how the nine digits are dispersed in the columns, the totals will always be divisible by 9.

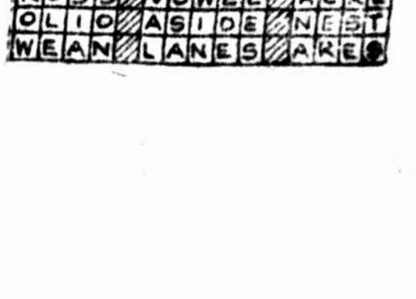


Red-Cross Puzzle: The two diagrams, above, show how it is possible to cut the square into four pieces which, when fitted together, will form a cross.

The School Colors: The three colors are: Orange, Yellow and Purple.

Dolly and the Clock: The answer is HALF, Halt, Malt, Mast, PAST, Post, Pout, Pour, FOUR.

The solutions to today's puzzles will be given next week.



LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Reporter (interviewing millionaire): "Perhaps some good book has helped you in your career?"

Millionaire: "Unquestionably; my bank books."

* * * *

"Are you a clock-watcher?" asked the employer of the candidate for a job.

"No, I don't like inside work," replied the applicant, without heat, "I'am a whistle-listener."

* * * *

"It is not always necessary to make a direct accusation." remarked a barrister who was seeking damages on behalf of a client for insinuations damaging his good name. "You have heard of the woman who called to the maid-servant, 'Mary, Mary, come and take the parrot downstairs—the master has dropped his collar stud."

* * * *

The golf novice had not made much progress, but he was a man of iron determination.

"I'll move heaven and earth to play this game properly," he said, as for the fifth stroke in succession he pulled up the turf.

The caddie smiled, "Well," he said, "you haven't much farther to go. You've only heaven to move now."

* * * *

"And why didn't you like the job I got for you?"

"When I said I'd take care of your friend's pets while he was away you didn't tell me he ran a circus."

* * * *

Harrison was proud of his golf, and had brought his mother-in-law along to watch him play with a friend.

"I'm particularly anxious to make a terrific drive just now," Harrison told his friend. "There's my mother-in-law over there, and I—"

"Don't be a fool," said his friend. "you'll never hit her at 200 yards!"

* * * *

"Tell your boss I've come to see him," growled the broad-shouldered man to the diminutive office boy. "My name is Daniels'.'

The boy inspected the visitor. "So you're Mr. Daniels," he said. "That's awkward."

Daniels: "What do you mean awkward?"

Office Boy: "I've got orders to throw you out."

* * * *

The woman sitting in the specialist's waiting room was portly.

At a summons from an attendant, she rose and wadded into the specialist's sanctum. The doctor threw up his hands in horror.

"My good woman!" he exclaimed "you are stouter than ever! Have you been following the treatment I prescribed? Are you quite sure that you ate exactly what I ordered?"

"Everything," replied the patient.

"And nothing else?"

"Nothing whatever," she replied, "except, of course, my ordinary meals."

* * * *

They had only just been married.

"How much money have you got, dear?" the young husband asked.

"Let me see," she replied, "about half a dollar."

"Throw it away, and let's start on the level," he replied.

* * *

"Are you a married man not ashamed to sit there sewing a button on your own coat?"

"Pardon me. This is my wife's."

* * * *

"Do you believe politics make strange bedfellows?"

"Not these days. Politics doesn't give a man a chance to sleep at all."

"Well doctor, you said I'd be walking within a month, and here I am."

"Well, well that's fine."

"Yes, I had to sell my car when I got your bill."

* * * *

At the dedication of a new fire engine in a little town, the following toast was proposed:

"May she be like the dear old maids of this town, always ready but never called for."

* * * *

The Teacher—"And so you see children, love is one thing you can give in abundance and still have plenty left."

Jimmy—"How about measles?"

* * * *

Husband—"You know dear, your griddle cakes always remind me of a baseball game."

Wife—"How's that darling?"

Husband—"The batter doesn't always make a hit."

* * * *

She—"Here's your ring back—I love another."

He—"What's his name and address?"

She—"Oh, you're going to kill him?"

He—"No, sell him the ring."

* * * *

"I bought an engagement ring here three days ago," said the young man to the assistant."

"Yes, and for what would you like to exchange it?"

"A revolver and one bullet, please."

* * * *

"That ancient car of Jack's is the worst ever It goes off any old way, shoots here and there and backfires every minute."

"Pretty bad—we call it the blunderbus."

* * * *

He: "Do you think you could grow to love me?"

She: "I'am afraid not; you see, I've finished growing."

* * * *

"You've broken your New Year promise."

"Oh, well; I can always make another."

* * * *

"Tea or coffee?"

"Coffee without cream."

"You'll have to take it without milk, sir, we're out of cream."

* * * *

Customer: "I wouldn't be seen in the street with that coat."

Sales Girl: "Madam, they are advertised 'You can't wear them out."

The worried countenance of the bridegroom disturbed the best man. He whispered.

"What's the matter, Jock? Hae ye lost the ring?"

"No," blurted out the unhappy Jock, "the ring's safe eno.' But, mon, I've lost ma enthusiasm."

* * * *

Sub-Editor, Haere's a correspondent who wants to know how long girls should be courted."

Editor: "Tell him just the same way as short girls."

* * * *

Son (home from Sunday School) "Dad, am I made of dust?"

Dad: "If you were, you would dry up sometimes."

* * *

"I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry."

"That depends upon how many times you will marry."

* * * *

Doctor: "Let me see your tongue please."

Patient: "Oh doctor, no tongue can tell how bad I feel."

* * * *

"What am de largest apple you ever did see?"

"Man. Down on our farm an apple fell into de river an'de river flowed cider for four days."

* * * *

"So, it's your silver wedding anniversary, is it? That's good going, old boy."

"Aye, that's the first 25 years of it over. anyway."

* * * *

"A job done well never wants doing again."

"Did you ever try shovelling snow from the sidewalk?"

* * * *

"What do you give for Christmas?"

"I give up and give in and my wife gives out."

* * * *

Scotsman (at riding academy)—"I wish to rent a horse."

Groom—"How long?"

Scotsman—"The longest you've got; there'll be five of us going."

* * * *

"Henry," said Mrs. Meekton. "I must give you credit for one thing. In all our married life you have never spoken an unkind word to me."

"No, Henrietta," agreed the gratified husband.

"What I am wondering," added his wife. "is whether to give you credit for a lovely disposition or mere lack of courage."

A certain well-known Scot had won a big prize in a football pool, and had bought himself a very superior car, and hired a chauffeur to go with it.

One day a friend noticed that the new car was fitted with a taximeter.

"What on earth, " he asked, "have you got that meter on your car for?"

"Why, mon. came the reply "It cheers me to see all the money I might have been spending."

* * * *

"Do you think he's going to give her anything for Christmas?"

"I guess so. He's still calling on her."

* * * *

It was Willie's first ride on a train, and the succession of wonders astonished him.

Suddenly the train rounded a bend and dashed into a long tunnel. After a few moments the dense darkness was succeeded by broad daylight, and a small voice was lifted in amazement.

"It's tomorrow!" gasped Willie.

* * * *

The Wife—"Do you like my new dress dear?"

The husband—Well, I think it might have covered you a bit better if you'd left the price tag on it."

* * * *

"This disinfectant is poisonous and must not be taken."

"Then what am I to do—bring my drains 'ere?"

* * * *

O'Reilly and Murphy were looking in a cakeshop window.

"What's that bowl of water there for?" asked O'Reilly.

"That's for the flies to wash their feet in before they walk on the buns," replied Murphy.

* * * *

An enthusiastic young recruit came on parade with a tiny Union Jack pinned to his tunic.

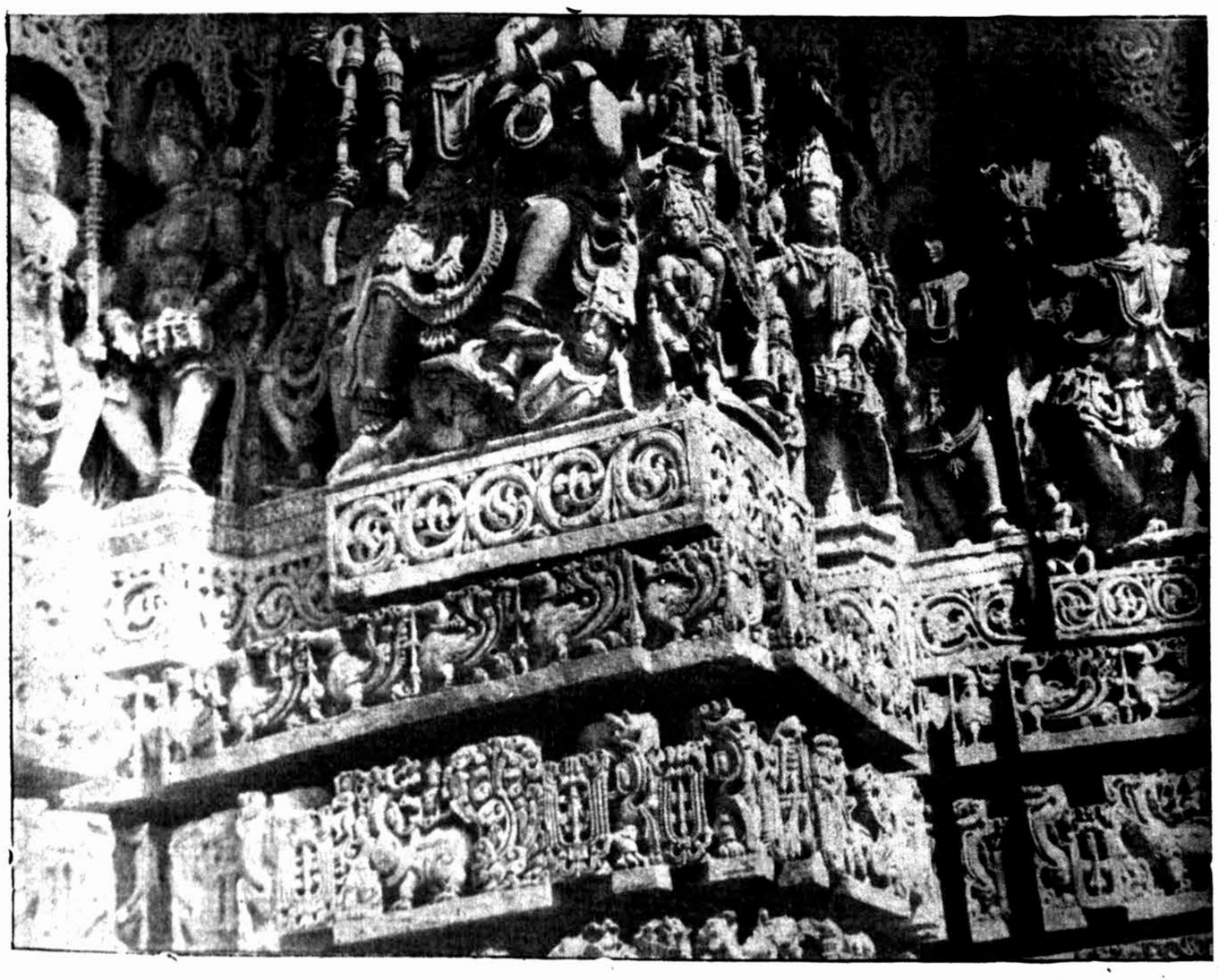
The Sergeant-Major could not believe his eyes, but, making allowance for the youth and keenness of the lad, and suppressing his natural emotions with an obvious effort, he said, not unkindly: "Look here, my lad, you try and remember you're in the British Army now. We don't want none of your blinkin' patriotism here!"

Our Humorist At Large

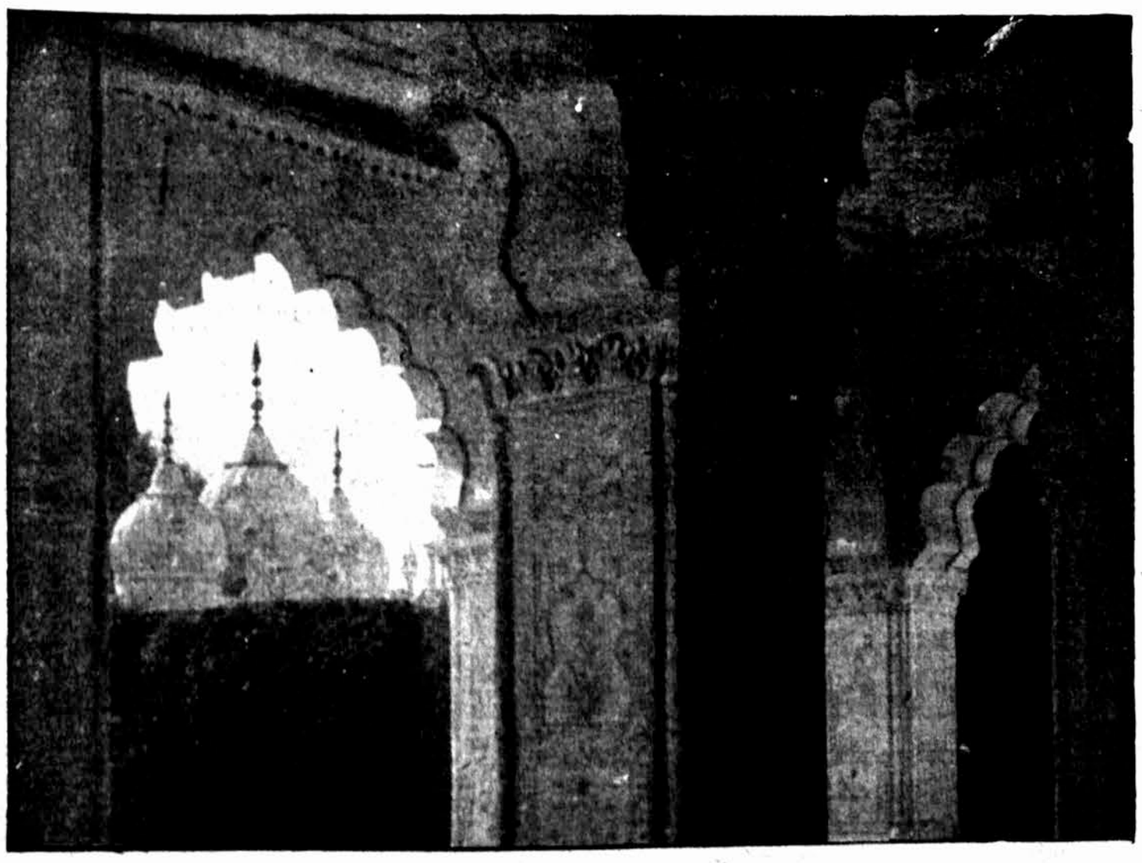
"They're put up like that so that they look straight when you get blotto."

"Lummy, I've gone bald."

(Left) A Village Marriage Party in Waziristan. (Right) A Waziristan Caravan.



A section of a wall of the famous temple at Belur in Mysore State, showing the wonderful carvings. The temple is a specimen of Hoysala architecture and is supposed to have been built 700 years ago.



(Left) The Pearl Mosque of Delhi, through the arch of Diwan-i-am. (Photo by N. G. Shah).
(Right) :—Small sons of Italian fighters killed in Spanish War were given the "honour" of mounting guard with regular sentries at Palazzo Venezia, Mussolini's headquarters in Rome, following the news of the fall of Barcelona. Photo shows the scene outside Palazzo Venezia.

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Edited by R. K. PRABHU (Acting Editor), and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.